

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18,

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

LIGHT!

Let in on Republican Hypocrisy.

Their Scheme to Raise Campaign Funds Exposed by a Prominent Manufacturer.

He Deals the Protection Hobby Some Sound Sledge-Hammer Blows.

WORKING THE SHOPS.

Manufacturer Doherty's Sharp Reply to the Republican State Central Committee.

The following is a copy of a circular now being sent to all manufacturing firms in the state by the republican state central committee, F. Doherty & Sons, to whom this particular one is addressed being leading carriage makers in Crawfordsville:

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 10, 1886.

Fisher Doherty & Co.:

DEAR SIR—Your institution, so favorably known, must certainly feel a deep interest in the principle of protection to American manufacturers being sustained. The marvelous growth of this country for the twenty-five years of republican supremacy evidences the wisdom of our party tenets. The democratic party believes in free trade, and will, if given control of both houses of congress, certainly inflict this calamity upon us. It is most important that we should retain control of the senate, and hence the great interest that centers in the effort to control our next general assembly. We must do our utmost if Senator Harrison is to be his own successor. A decisive victory in Indiana, this year, presages national success in 1888. To effect a change in the national administration, it is almost absolutely essential to carry Indiana, and if we do not carry it this year we can hope for little in 1888.

We must provide reading matter for the people, pay expenses of speakers, distribute documents, get absent voters home, awaken an interest in our behalf, and get out a full vote, to do which requires in the aggregate considerable money. We can expect no help from abroad, but must rely upon ourselves. Our organization is such that it should be a guarantee to all that all moneys received will be wisely used. Evidence your interest in and fealty to the cause by an immediate response, which we will promptly acknowledge.

Yours truly,

J. N. HUSTON, Chairman.

MR. DOHERTY'S REPLY.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 13.

Republican State Central Committee.

GENTLEMEN—Your circular-letter of September 10 is at hand, and in reply I beg to inform you that you are wholly mistaken in your man. I cannot be influenced by an appeal to my self interest to do and act wrong toward my fellow-beings with the prospect of increasing my gains at their expense. The only protection that I desire, or that any manufacturer should desire in a country where competition should be free to all, is that my goods merit the patronage of the consumer. Whenever you declare by law that one manufacturer shall receive a greater price for his goods than they might bring if competition were not restricted, you place a burden on the great laboring mass of consumers. Hence, "protection" is simply another term for enriching the few by legally stealing from the many. My sympathies have always been with the oppressed and every practice and every law that places unequal or unjust burdens upon the toiling millions of laborers meets with my utmost detestation and contempt. The "protection" given to manufacturers by your party for the last twenty-five years has created a few very wealthy men, but on the other hand, what has been the result with the great mass of laborers? Manufacturing being confined to fewer establishments rendered the competition of labor too great, and thus the price of labor was reduced far below living wages, and the importation of foreign pauper labor, at still reduced rates, drove millions of laborers onto the highway as tramps. The concentration of capital in these "protected establishments" soon drove out competition, and the great mass of consumers were compelled to pay exorbitant prices for goods because protection added its per cent to the cost of production without any healthy competition. Your party has been zealous to protect manufacturers against the introduction of foreign pauper made goods while it has steadily refused to protect American labor against the importation of foreign pauper labor.

You say, it is most important that the republican party should retain control of the United States senate. To an unbiased mind the question arises, why? You controlled the senate when millions of the public lands were granted to the various railroads. You controlled the senate when these lands were declared forfeited by the people's representatives, and yet you refused to accede to the will of the people. You controlled the senate when the people, through their representatives, demanded a law prohibiting foreigners from holding large bodies of land and converting our place for homes into European cattle ranches, and you failed to hear the cries of the people. You controlled the senate when the exorbitant rate of transportation on our grain and cattle from the fertile west left no margin to the farmer, and through representatives fresh from the people asked the passage of the Reagan bill to control land in such a way that the farmer would be a slave to the landowner, and yet you refused to hear the cries of the people.

capital and labor from maritime employment, and filled to overflowing all our factories, the products of which must find a market if other nations cannot supply the demand and are disposed to do our carrying. The same is the result of our system in the agricultural products of our country, for if England, which does the great shipping business of the world, can sell her goods in India or Australia, she sends them there and returns with wheat or cattle product, and ours must remain at home or be shipped in their bottom at prices in competition with India. South America wants our wares, we want her hides; but, unless we can get a British vessel to do our carrying, we have only to wait as a direct result of your "protective" system. It takes a British steamer to go from London to Buenos Ayres only twenty-three days, while our little sails require six months to go from New York to the same place. Now, wherein is the beauty of your system of protection to manufacturers with a vast surplus for market, without being able to put it on the market for want of the means of transportation? Have the British been your secret partners in this game, or is it chance, for the purpose of demonstrating the fallacy of your protective system? The farmer and the laborer, ground down to want by your brazen-faced policy of "protection" look with eager eyes on anything that may give relief from the misery you are inflicting. "The marvelous growth of the country as an evidence of republican wisdom and statesmanship." I am surprised that you do not include the sunlight and the air as emanations from the wisdom of your party tenets. The marvelous growth of the country is simply the natural result of the development and progress of the age. Victor Hugo says, "that for 400 years the human race has not made a step that has not been marked. The sixteenth century was the century of pointers; the seventeenth century the century of writers; the eighteenth, the century of philosophers, and the nineteenth finds all embodied in one grand struggle for development." The political question was shaken when feudalism grounded its arms; when the Mayflower sailed for the new world she was freighted with the concentrated essence of new ideas, and the problem of a free government, where man should be his own sovereign, was solved when Cornwallis surrendered his sword to Washington, and no pent up policy could stay the steady march of progress, but onward and upward was the course of destiny. Slavery in half the states had to crumble to make way for progress. Your boasted republican wisdom seems doomed to be rubbed from the political treble-board, because it has filled the measure of its course, and a more expensive policy must be instituted to meet the demand of the age. When your party was first organized it most zealously opposed the abolition of slavery, and early in the war officers were detailed to return fugitive slaves to their masters, but as the war progressed public sentiment gradually changed, and the republican party was reluctantly compelled to free all the slaves, because the people clamored for it, the progress of the age demanded it, and no sophistry could avert it. With equal persistence does your party now oppose a revision of the tariff laws, so as to make them move in conformity with the arts and sciences; with the education and intelligence of the people; with the rapid transit of news and transportation of goods. But, like the little stone seen by the prophet, a more liberal policy has commenced to roll through the states, and soon, reluctantly as you may feel, your loved system of "protection" will be consigned to the region of fossil forms. Late statistical reports prove that three-fourths of all the exports from the United States consist of agricultural products, which have nominally no protection, nor do they ask any, while one-fourth must be largely protected, which is thereby increased in cost to the purchaser, for the purpose of upholding a system which makes it too much of a luxury for the laborer.

You say, it is most important that the republican party should retain control of the United States senate. To an unbiased mind the question arises, why? You controlled the senate when millions of the public lands were granted to the various railroads. You controlled the senate when these lands were declared forfeited by the people's representatives, and yet you refused to accede to the will of the people. You controlled the senate when the people, through their representatives, demanded a law prohibiting foreigners from holding large bodies of land and converting our place for homes into European cattle ranches, and you failed to hear the cries of the people. You controlled the senate when the exorbitant rate of transportation on our grain and cattle from the fertile west left no margin to the farmer, and through representatives fresh from the people asked the passage of the Reagan bill to control land in such a way that the farmer would be a slave to the landowner, and yet you refused to hear the cries of the people.

Having been a terrible sufferer from rheumatism for the past fifteen years I want say that Atholgor has worked a miracle in my case, and I recommend it to all who are suffering from that distressing ailment. Mrs. J. E. Rogers, Akron, Ohio.

than a three-fourths majority, and it was presented to you for approval, and by your manipulation of it you made it operative, and in the interest of Wall street brokers, and yet you are brazen-faced enough to say that it is most important that you retain control of the senate.

You say you must use extra exertion to retain Senator Harrison for next term. What has Senator Harrison ever done to engraft him so firmly in the affections of the farmers and laboring men of Indiana?

What great statesmanlike step has he ever taken to grapple with the financial or any other problem of the age? I know of but one step, and this was when he declared the greenback party fanatics and idiots. Their fanaticism and idiocy consisted in demanding that Congress exercise its constitutional right to coin all substances used as money, making them a full legal tender for all debts and keeping the amount in circulation equal to the demands of commerce. He called them idiots; they knew him to be a fossil, either unable to comprehend what it takes to constitute money or, knowing he lacks the moral honesty and courage to declare his convictions.

If money consists of gold alone, from an innate principle inherent within it, why does it fluctuate so that at one time it requires more weight for a certain amount than at another time, and hence this gold is money by its innate principle, or is money by virtue of the law of congress. Now if it is money by its inherent nature, why does it require more weight at one time than at another? Or, if it is money by act of congress, where in does it differ from any other thing that congress declares to be money? If the law makes even gold of a certain weight to be called so much money, by the same authority so much silver, or so much copper, or so much nickel, or a certain marked piece of paper, can be declared to be so much money, for money only consists of that substance which the law declares shall be called money, and be a legal tender from one man to another. Now, if Senator Harrison knows that money is what the law declares it to be, and that alone is money, he is acting the part of a demagogue when he says of the greenbackers they are idiots because they ask only the constitutional law governing money.

If he is ignorant of the law governing money, then his ignorance should bar him from being returned to the senate. But he is not ignorant. He wants the power to issue money vested in the banks so as to enable them to contract the currency of the country at will, and thus, by controlling the circulation, the farmers' products are depreciated, his debts are doubled, laborers become paupers and ruin stalks through the land at midday. With two-thirds of the real estate of Indiana under mortgage to bankers, insurance companies and foreign capitalists; with railroad freights eating up the grain and other products of our farms to transport them to the seaboard; with a steady contraction of the circulation of money, while interest and taxes threaten foreclosure; why, I would ask, in the name of conscience, should the farmers and laborers of this state be asked to use extra exertions to return Ben Harrison to the senate? He certainly has not one sentiment; one interest in common with the agricultural and laboring classes of this state, and when these classes go to the polls and vote for the legislators to return him to the senate, they are tightening the fetters about their limbs that your party has been forging for them for the last twenty-five years. The aristocracy of Europe declared at the close of the rebellion "that it was well to abolish slavery, for slavery carries with it the cares of slavery; but by controlling the money of the country they could control the labor of the country." Twice they failed to conquer us with the sword; but now through the manipulations of Fleet street and Wall street bankers and the United States senate, they are in a fair way to subdue us at last. I shall steer clear of your policy. Respectfully, FISHER DOHERTY.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

All Preparations for the Grand Conclave.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—All arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Knight Templars who will attend the triennial convolve in this city have been completed. Quarters have been prepared for all. Visiting Commanders and Knights will suffer no inconvenience for want of room, unless many come who have not notified the committee. To-day a reception committee of fifty from the various local commanderies will go into camp near the Union depot where they will be stationed until the last of the visitors arrive, giving Knights a pleasant reception and furnishing each company with a band which will escort them to headquarters.

Having been a terrible sufferer from rheumatism for the past fifteen years I want say that Atholgor has worked a miracle in my case, and I recommend it to all who are suffering from that distressing ailment. Mrs. J. E. Rogers, Akron, Ohio.

AT LAST

The Great Republican Convention Meets,

And Tries to Make the People Believe That the Woods Are Full of Dissatisfied Democrats.

Scheuman Endorsed for Senator, and Moses Cohen and Hartzell for Representatives.

Ceal Higgins for Auditor and Willis D. Maier for Clerk.

Hollopeter for Sheriff—All Efforts to Nominate Tresselt Fail—Lutherans Disgusted.

Chapin for Judge—F. F. Ninde for Prosecutor.

The republican county convention met at 1 o'clock in the circuit court room. The attendance was the largest in years and republican bosses were out in force, with a sprinkling of "independents" and "people" for a background. Messrs. O. A. Simons, A. A. Purman, J. B. Harper, Will Wilson, H. C. Hanna, Jack Kensill and Dr. C. B. Stemen held the oratorical reigns and made speeches whenever there was room to rise.

Mr. G. W. Wilson called the convention to order, and read the call. Hon. L. M. Ninde was made permanent chairman and addressed the convention at length, giving them chestnuts on packing of "caucuses," and the "county debt" which he claimed took precedence of national affairs.

Mr. Cash Miller moved that Capt. F. W. Rawles be made permanent secretary.

A committee on credentials was appointed, consisting of Neil McLaughlin, O. A. Simons, D. N. Foster, James Harper and Fred Antrup.

A roll of wards and townships was called, and while this progressed Capt. J. B. White walked in and was warmly greeted by his republican friends. Captain White bowed his thanks and seated himself without a word.

Mr. A. A. Purman criticized the democrats for rejecting the Knights of Labor. He said the German Lutherans had no representation on the democratic county ticket. He named Christ Tresselt as their avowed choice and added that the Irish also had a candidate, (meaning Capt. Rohan) and he wanted the country and political elements nicely mixed. He said it was not the county ticket he was after, but the congressional ticket. He said a fusion ticket would give 800 votes to the congressional and state ticket, and he, Purman, thought these assurances were paramount even to the success of the county. [Sensation, and cries of "don't give it away."] H. C. Hanna wanted it understood that this was a republican convention and in a forcible speech paid his respects to A. A. Purman and Will Wilson, who wanted to change the order of nominations, to suit their states.

Judge Morris did not know what kind of a convention this was—republican or people's convention. If it was not a people's convention he had no right there.

Another wrangle came up about the precedence in nominations, and H. C. Hanna and J. B. Harper criticised Chairman Ninde. Mr. Ninde in turn read a little parliamentary law to the gentlemen and nominations were declared in order.

H. H. Robinson objected to the reading of a communication from the Knights of Labor nominating Herman A. Scheuman for senator. Chairman Ninde overruled the motion and the paper was read, naming H. A. Scheuman for senator, and Peter Notevine, of Cedar Creek township, for representative.

On motion of H. H. Robinson, who excused himself for his first break, Herman Scheuman was endorsed for senator. Mr. Scheuman thanked the convention and said, "I hope to do the greatest good to the greatest number." Peter Notevine, Allen Hartzell and John Jacobs were nominated for representatives. M. F. Barbour said he had it from Mr. Jacobs that he would not take any nomination from this convention. This fell like a dull thud and J. W. Hayden was named in place of Mr. Jacobs. The evident purpose was to snub Peter Notevine, the farmer who was endorsed by the Knights of Labor.

Mr. T. P. Keator made a brilliant and warm plea for the nomination of Notevine. John Leach said he voted for Scheuman, but he wanted Scheuman and Notevine to pledge themselves. He wanted them to at least thank the convention.

James C. Doherty and Old Jack Kensill

something like schedule time was arrived at Mr. Notevine came in and said the endorsement of the Knights of Labor he thought was sufficient and started to make a speech. It required repeated efforts to choke him off and finally C. A. Bookwalter pulled him from the speakers stand, after he had been a life long democrat and pledged himself to support the ticket.

A motion to endorse Mr. Notevine, was voted down by a ballot of 93 to 103 and then C. A. Bookwalter withdrew the name of Notevine and substituted the name of Moses Cohen, a cigar maker and said to be a Polish Jew, who was nominated by acclamation.

Hugh Stewart moved that the aisles be cleared, and the crowd of democrats, who surged in to see the circus, were pushed aside.

A ballot was taken on Hayden and Hartzell resulting in the nomination of Allen Hartzell, of New Haven, for representative, by a vote of 136 to 54 for Hayden.

Christ Tresselt, W. T. Abbott, Ceal Higgins, of this city, and Wm. H. Baird, of Eel river township, were nominated for auditor. The gentlemen pledged themselves to support the nominees of the convention. The vote resulted: Tresselt, 48; Higgins, 86; Abbott, 27; Baird, 36. Necessary to a choice 99 votes.

Morris Cody, a delegate, said he supposed this was a people's convention. "I find it is not and withdraw." This knocked Andy Purman's Irish boom into smithereens, and this, like the Tresselt affair, caused the Irish to quit the court room.

Wm. S. Rogers, W. D. Maier, Herman Michael and Christ Tresselt were named for clerk. They all pledged themselves to support the nominees, and H. H. Robinson withdrew in favor of Willis Maier.

There was a stampede for Higgins and the second ballot resulted Higgins 120, Tresselt 43, Baird 20, Abbott 16. Mr. Higgins was declared the nominee with great cheers, while Andy Purman's Lutheran boom subsided with murmurs of dissatisfaction and a general exodus of Mr. Tresselt's friends.

The first ballot resulted Maier, 116; Rogers, 58; Michael 5; Tresselt, 19. Mr. Maier was declared the nominee for clerk.

For sheriff, Gottlieb Haller, John Rohan, Louis Zollinger, J. B. Shoaft, Capt. W. C. Hollopeter, of Cedar Creek, were nominated. Haller and Rohan were withdrawn and Zollinger not being present, Shoaft and Hollopeter alone pledged themselves to support the nominees.

The vote resulted Hollopeter, 153; Zollinger, 46; Shoaft, 1. Hollopeter was declared the nominee.

Prof. Ugenmach, recognizing that Zollinger, another Lutheran, was done up, threw up both hands.

Judge John Morris nominated Judge A. A. Chapin for the superior court bench in a masterly speech. The judge was nominated by acclamation.

Capt. J. B. Harper, Capt. F. W. Rawles, Fred F. Ninde, John W. Hayden and Will Vesey, were nominated for prosecutor.

They all declined and in the midst of a motion to pass the office Mr. Ninde was declared the nominee for prosecutor. John Slater was nominated for recorder, and Michael Baltes for treasurer. As we go to press the convention is still in session.

CHOLERA RAVAGES.

Five Hundred Deaths Daily Caused by It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—William H. Parker, the American minister to Corea, reports, under date of August 2, that cholera is still raging throughout Corea. It is estimated that 500 the daily inside the walls of Seoul, and that so far 12,000 have died.

DEATH LIST.

The Mortuary Report of the Week.

The following is the list of deaths since last Saturday:

Annie Brockman, aged 3 years, consumption; Barbara Collins, 16 years, typhoid fever; Helen Speller, 1 year, scalded to death; Katie Bensman, 10 years, typhoid fever; John Harries, 55 years, consumption; Julia Lehman, 38 years, cancer; Wm. McAfee, 8 months, whooping cough; Menis Glick, 6 years, diphtheria; Nathaniel Priest, 74 years, railroad accident; George W. Downer, 6 months, cholera infantum; Wm. Hornung, 30 years, railroad accident; Clara Goeglein, 4 months, cholera infantum; Mamie Bigger, 24 years, typhoid fever; Maggie Traut, an, 10 years, diphtheria; Ama Trautman, 34 years, diphtheria; Catherine Trautman, 37 years, diphtheria.

The Line Begins to Move.

Hon. Charles McCulloch has not resigned the chairmanship of the county democratic central committee. He simply talked of the advisability of naming a man in his place who could give more time to the important duties than he can. At no time did he signify his intention to resign.

HOOSIER POLITICS.

The Reportorial Eye Takes in the District and State at a Glance.

Col. R. S. Robertson opened the republican campaign of northern Indiana, at Warsaw, to-day.

Hon. John C. Nelson and Hon. William R. Myers will open the democratic campaign in this county next Saturday, September 26. They are also booked for, Wabash, Monday, September 27; Huntington, Tuesday, September 28; LaGrange, Thursday, September 30; Decatur, Friday, October 1; Portland, Saturday, October 2.

Hon. John W. Kern, reporter of the supreme court, has taken the stump in favor of Bynum. Mr. Kern was one of Bynum's most pronounced opponents in the recent congressional contest.

Senator Voorhees will make his opening speech of the campaign, at Indianapolis, in Tomlinson hall, the 27th inst. Extensive preparations will be made to give him a rousing welcome.

THE TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Angola Herald.

Col. Robertson, Capt. J. B. White and Judge Lowry attended the soldiers' reunion at Angola last Friday. The soldiers refused to march with Lowry in the procession.—Auburn Dispatch. Wonder who told the Dispatch that outlandish falsehood, uttered in the last sentence? We do not think Judge Lowry attended the reunion, but we noticed a number of soldiers called upon him and gave him a cordial reception.

T. A. Hoffman, whose home is in Albion, Ind., visited his friends here a few days ago. Since the Kendallville nomination he had been a pronounced Stanley man and declared his intention to vote for his old neighbor, the veteran democrat of Noble. But upon his return he announced that he had experienced a change of heart upon the congressional question. He found the Noble county democracy not so much attached to Stanley as to follow him in the lead of a movement that promises nothing better than the defeat of Mr. Lowry, the regular democratic nominee, by the election of the republican candidate. As between democratic success and republican victory, Mr. Hoffman has the good sense to choose the former.

Judge Lowry spent last Friday afternoon and evening in Angola, conferring with his democratic friends. He enters a general plea of "not guilty" to the charges of any unfairness or irregularity in the methods employed to secure his nomination at the late Auburn convention and thinks he should receive the cordial support of the democracy of the Twelfth district. In the morning Mr. Lowry was driven to Pleasant Lake, where he was accorded a warm reception, before taking the train for Fort Wayne.

Warsaw Union.

The state democratic candidates who attended the congressional convention last week in this city, were voted the handsomest men in the assembly. They were Charles A. Munson, candidate for auditor of state; Robert R. Miers, candidate for secretary of state; Andrew M. Sweeney, candidate for superintendent of public instruction; Martin T. Krueger, candidate for clerk of the supreme court; John C. Nelson, candidate for lieutenant governor. They are all young, active, vigorous men. Each of them made a few remarks after the convention had closed its labors.

A Famous Painter Dead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Ascher B. Durand, perhaps the oldest American painter of note, died yesterday at his home in South Orange, N. J. He was born in 1796 at Jefferson, N. J. His first noticeable work was the engraving of Trumbull's well-known picture, "Declaration of Independence." He afterwards became a painter.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Reserve increase, \$48,050; loans, decrease, \$324,200; specie, increase, \$932,800; legal tenders, decrease, \$868,800; deposits, increase, \$63,800; circulation, increase, \$46,500. Banks now hold \$7,682,125 in increase 25 per cent. rule.

An Italian Brutally Murdered.

LIOGNIER, Pa., Sept. 18.—Tony Inajillette, an Italian employed on the pipe line, was brutally murdered last evening by two companions of the same nationality named Nicholas Angeli and Frederick Steffen. The three quarrelled over a small money transaction.

Coke Furnaces Closed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 18.—The coke syndicate has decided to close all the works in the Connellsville region every Wednesday until further notice.

Jelly's barber shop near the south depot was broken into last night and fourteen razors, a pair of pants and three dollars in money taken therefrom. Jim Steaser, a journeyman barber lately in Jelly's employ, is suspected of the burglary and has shipped out.

YACHTS!

There is a Great Race at Newport.

How the Sloops Start and their Appearance in the Water is Nicely Portrayed.

A Business Man, of Decatur, Indiana, Tired of Life Suicides.

YACHT RACE.

The Three Fast Sloops in a Match To-day.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 18.—The yacht race for the citizens cup, in which the Mayflower, Puritan and Galatea are entered, is the event of to-day in these waters. There are four prizes, one each for the schooners, sloops and cutters of seventy-one feet and over, for sloops and cutters over fifty-five and under seventy-one feet, and for sloops and schooners under fifty-five feet.

NEWPORT, R. I., 10:42.—The Mayflower is just crossing the line. The Galatea crossed the line at 10:32, the Puritan at 10:34. The Mayflower is half a mile behind at the start.

NEWPORT, R. I., 12:40 p. m.—The Puritan is gaining on the Galatea, but the latter has yet a good lead. The Mayflower does not seem to be gaining.

NEWPORT, R. I., 4:08 p. m.—The yachts are about five miles from the lights. The Mayflower is in the lead and to windward; Puritan, second; Galatea, third.

IN MID-AIR.

A Merchant Takes His Life by Hanging.

DECATUR, Ind., Sept. 18.—Frank Hickey, a furniture dealer, of this city, disappeared from his place of business last Wednesday. Not returning by evening merchants in the neighborhood, thinking it strange, started out to find tidings of the missing man, and to-day he was found suspended from a beam in one of the stalls at the fair grounds, where he had hung himself. He was a man of about forty-years of age, and two years ago was in business at Decatur, but removed to Bellevue, Ohio, where he resided until Monday last, when he returned and purchased a furniture store at Decatur, his family remaining in Ohio. The cause is as yet unknown.

Will Meet the Cut—Relief. NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company has given notice that they will meet the trunk line cut to southern points on Monday.

The Charleston relief committee of the chamber of commerce received to-day \$170, making the grand total of \$70,946.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Wheat, 1/2 @ 1/2 lower, moderately active; No. 2 red Sept., 85c. Corn, 1/2 @ 1/2 lower; heavy, 47 @ 49c. Oats, a shade lower at 32 @ 40c.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Wheat, weak at 73 1/2c. Corn, easy, at 37 1/2c. Oats, steady, at 24 1/2c.

Rupture radically cured, also pile tumors and fistula. Pamphlet of particulars 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dawson & Karns.

These popular dealers in Musical Instruments, made a splendid display of Pianos and Organs at the Fair. Of the former they have the Behr Bros. & Co., the Kroeger & Sons, the Christie & Co., and Calenberg & Vangel manufacturers. Newby & Evans, and in organs they represent the famous Wilcox & White, Miller, and Earhart & Co. The members of the firm have just returned from an extended visit to the east, and have on hand the largest stock of Pianos and Organs to be found in the city. They respectively extend an invitation to visitors to the Fair to call and examine their stock before making purchases. They can offer inducements to purchasers of Musical Instruments that no competition can meet, either in quality of goods or price of same. A special inducement which Messrs. Dawson & Karns call attention of buyers to, is the fact that all of their stock is entirely new, having just been received from the factory. One member of the firm is an accomplished pianist, and is thus enabled to exhibit the merits of their instruments by actual test of their musical qualities. Visitors will find a most welcome at 75 Calhoun street, where they can pass a very pleasant hour, listening to sweet music from most excellent instruments. Dawson & Karns, the only music publishers in Indiana, and they keep constantly on hand an immense stock of sheet music, vocal and instrumental.

THE FASHIONS.

Current New York, Paris, and London Modes for Women.

ABOUT THE GAINSBOROUGH HAT.

Fall Styles in Dress Goods, Hats, Jewelry, Wraps, and Gloves—New and Pretty Designs.

This and That.

TURBANS, GOWNS, VISITING DRESSES, AND OTHER FASHIONABLE FREAKS.

Turbans in new autumn styles will be very popular the season through, says the New York Evening Post. There is a variety of styles brought out, so that faces can be suited to becoming shapes. Turbans can be worn on any occasion, the plain or the elaborate style of their garniture settling the matter of their appropriateness for full dress, street, or traveling wear.

Among the pretty gowns for afternoon toilets are the inexpensive silk and satin foulards now sold at greatly reduced prices. These can be found in pompadour, Mikado, or old chintz patterns, and the fabrics are made up over plain surah skirts, kilted, box-plaited, or supplemented by a simple foot-plaiting as a finish. The ribbons and sash worn with these dresses match the hue of the figure upon the foulard. The designs and colorings of these materials successfully rival the more costly silken tissues. Shot silks also continue in favor, and a number of new gowns made of these changeable materials have en suite a velvet jacket, with postilion back and short Russian fronts, which reach to the waist only on the front and sides. The skirt is trimmed with panels of velvet, and the drapery in the back is less bouffant than that formerly seen. Dressy silk or satin basques, with the short edges slashed, are still greatly favored by French modistes, they admitting of a great variety of style. Some are corded on the edges, others faced with silk of a deeper or contrasting color, or are embroidered on each block, and bordered with lace. The Jeanne d'Arc corsage is also favored, this opening at the sides, and laced with silk cords. The corselet is accompanied by a guimp of silk-embroidered crepe lisse, or a chemise Russe of finest India muslin, with tiny flowers upon it, worked in the colors of the dress it accompanies.

Some of the latest imported visiting-dresses for young ladies are exceptionally elegant and stylish. Among them are gowns of Lyons satin in black and white, or in black alone, the satin very rich and heavy, quite unlike the surah satin so long favored. One of these toilets in black is made up in combination with mauve satin of an exquisite pinkish sheen, with wide panels at each side, draped with jet-headed net whose designs are beautiful beyond description. Down at the front is a broad banding of black satin, with magnificent headed penants set at intervals down the center of each kilt. The sleeves of the bodice are of mauve satin, veiled with beaded lace, and the front opens over a vest of plaited black satin, ornamented with jet medallions, with mauve satin revers down each side.

One of the new round hats for autumn is called the "Chapeau a Crenaux," and a model of this name is made of dark green rushes closely braided in basket patterns. The wide brim turns up very high on one side and simply curves over the face on the other. The hat is faced with dark myrtle green velvet, and around the eccentric-looking, conical crown are laid, one above another, large full half plumes of old gold, scarlet, dark green, and bronze. The hat is designed to be worn en suite with a tailor-made gown of Scotch tweed, whose vari-colored checks are reproduced in the plumes on the "chapeau."

Bodices, round-waisted and arranged with surplice fronts, are decided favorites. A tasteful manner of varying their character was recently noted on a gown of cream-colored India batiste. The dress had the usual round-waisted, full bodice, and above this was a pointed Swiss girdle made of golden-brown velvet, with braces of the same, cut bias, and passed over the shoulders, the ends of which sloped to a point, being fastened underneath the girdle. The fancy is capable of not a few variations, and many would prefer the bretelles without the addition of the Swiss girdle, although the braces alter their effect considerably. This identical style is always noticeable in pictures of Italian women, and the Norwegian national peasants' dress presents some of the same characteristics.

The Gainsborough Hat.

SOMETHING OF THE LADY FROM WHOM IT DERIVED ITS NAME.

The Gainsborough hat has come again, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. It is everywhere, on the streets, in the churches, on shopping excursions, on car drives, at weddings, at funerals. It is always out of place and always in place, for when it is misapplied for a woman to look pretty and picturesque? Already are anathemas being hurled against the girl with the big hat, but let me whisper a word of consolation to the theater-going populace: It has been early; its reign will be short. Before the season is in full bloom it will have departed. No god-dess of fashion, and no queen of the theater, it is not the hat of the future.

rather an anachronism—that the hat should have been called the Gainsborough; should have been named for the artist, instead of the arch, smiling beauty, the Duchess of Devonshire, whose fame and glory are coexistent with two great artists, both Reynolds and Gainsborough.

Twice the lady is reported to have set the fashion in hats in her own time. When as lady Georgiana Spencer she married the Duke of Devonshire, the best match in all England, she is described as a lovely young girl, natural and full of grace. She discouraged the wearing of the immense hoops which were then in vogue, and appeared in coquettish little aprons and demure little caps, which were called the "Devonshire," and court journals announced the entrance of a new grace at court, "Simplicity." The ardor of the Duke for his lovely young bride cooled in a month, and she commenced a career for herself. From severe simplicity of dress she plunged into the wildest extravagance and ostentation. Her first eccentricity which roused a paper war was her appearance in an ostrich feather of uncommon growth, an ell and three inches in length, presented to her by Lord Stormont on his return from an embassy to Paris. This set the fashion which so long shook defiance at both satire and common sense, and, spanning the lapse of a hundred years, does the same thing to-day. Ladies in full dress, when going to parties and receptions, were compelled to sit on the floors of their coaches instead of the seats in order not to disarrange their coiffure, and one lady, in envy and despair, a rival of the Duchess, sent to the undertaker for a plume, but received the answer that the hearse was out, but he would oblige her immediately upon its return. But the fame of the Duchess is more lasting as the "Queen of the Whigs" than as Queen of Fashion. She it was who bought a vote from a butcher with a kiss, and inspired one collector with such a frenzy of admiration that he exclaimed: "Were I God Almighty I'd make you Queen of Heaven!" Her success as an abettor to politics has only been equaled by the American girl of this age, Lady Randolph Churchill.

Fashion Notes.

STYLES IN DRESS GOODS, JEWELRY, HATS, BONNETS, WRAPS, GLOVES, ETC.

TOMATO red is the new shade.

SMALL fruits will cover fall bonnets.

BRIGHT red sashes are to be very generally worn.

ALL costumes this fall must be simple but elegant.

THE old organdie muslins in dark colors are in style again.

A HAPPY combination is watercross green with heliotrope tones.

PEOPLE usually employ gray gloves for afternoon and evening wear.

THE newest gowns require from six to ten yards for drapery alone.

TORTOISE-SHELL hairpins are the proper means of fastening the coiffure.

WHITE silk gauze is one of the prettiest materials used to trim sailor hats.

HOMESPUN, serge, and chevrot are the favorite materials for French traveling dresses.

EMBROIDERED nainsook chemisettes are fastened down the front with gold buttons.

CHEVRON BOUTE, diagonal, and basket-woven effects are seen in the new wooleens.

REMOVABLE hoods, fastened with silk cord, are worn with tailor-made dresses in the street.

RED CLOTH, cross-barred with fine black boucle lines, is used for jackets for wear in the early autumn.

WHITE undressed kid gloves are also seen for full dress, but they are not as fashionable as the Suede tints.

EMBOSSED jersey cloth is one of the season's novelties. It is used in combination with rich silk materials.

SILK gloves are intended exclusively for ladies' use. They should be very well made and in the shades of undressed kid.

ULSTERS for the coming season are made of Scotch tweed, with high collars and one or three short capes. The hat corresponds to the ulster. These garments are considered more stylish when they are made without velvet accessories.

FOR tall and slight figures skirts are made with wide or narrow plaits and short drapery. For persons who are short and stout the skirt should be plain, with long drapery in straight folds, or the dresses may be plaited in front, with drapery at the back only.

YELLOW and amber evening gowns are noticeable at Newport this summer. They are made up with satin tulle, passementerie and glistening beads, and are very effective under strong gaslight and equally becoming to blonde or brunette, providing she be very fair or very dark.

UNDRESSED kid gloves are now in use for all occasions. They are in light, dark, and medium tints in the different shades of Suede and brown. The dark color is most appropriate for ordinary wear, while the medium tints and the lighter shades are reversed for evening use.

THE new wooleens for autumn wear have hair-line stripes and checks. They will be used for tailor-made costumes without other accessories, although velvet trimmings will remain in as high favor as during the last season. The fabrics are exceedingly soft, and are of light weight.

GARNET jewelry has come into favor this summer, although the crimson stone is not cool looking. Brooches, set thick with tiny garnets, and lace rings are worn in profusion at all the resorts, and garnet buttons for evening dresses are also in vogue.

THE new fall styles in dress goods, hats, jewelry, wraps, and gloves—new and pretty designs.

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FOR THE LADIES.

An Entertaining Batch of Gossip About the Daughters of Eve.

SPICED WITH A LITTLE HUMOR.

Healthy Girls—The Women of the South—Montenegrin Women—Bless the Mother-in-Law.

Just the Same.

Oh, the wonder a wedding arouses in the minds of the female sex! They are curious, they are furtive. At details that their parents, and in more than a hundred houses, where there lives a maid or dame, though they may not know either bells or beads, they are talking just the same.

And the end of the consultation on the bridal pair will be that they all must go to the church, you know, and the ceremony see. If the mail brings them no invitation, "O, 'twas sent but it never came," they will say to you, and they'll take a pew, and they'll see it just the same.

And for days and for days thereafter, they will long at the table sit, and will eat and drink and will nod and wink at each other constantly. They are proof against all laughter that is meant for their shame, and they would not stop, if their tongues you'd stop.

For they'd write it just the same. —Columbus Dispatch.

The Sagacious Tailor.

Tailor—Married or unmarried? Customer—Married.

Tailor (to cutter)—One pocket concealed inside of vest.

Customer—Eh! What?

Tailor (explaining)—To hide your change, you know, at night. I'm married myself.—The Rambler.

A Pastor's Sympathy.

Minister's wife, rather trying at times—How much did you get for performing that marriage ceremony this morning?

Minister—Two dollars.

Minister—Yes; the poor fellow said he had been married before, and I hadn't the heart to charge him more than that.—The Evangelist.

Bless the Mother-in-Law.

"Can you tell me if young Johnson is a good clerk? He has applied for a situation in my store, and I thought I'd ask you," said a Market street merchant to an acquaintance.

"Young Johnson. Oh, yes; he's all right. From what I saw this morning I judge that he is fit to play on a golden harp and wear wings."

"Indeed! What was it?"

"Saw him send a telegram to his mother-in-law to come and spend the winter with him."—Maverick.

Healthy Girls.

Nothing is so terrible as severe neuralgia, and beyond a doubt girls acquire it often enough by the conditions of school life. Headache in a school-girl usually means exhausted nerve power through overwork, overexcitement, overanxiety, or bad air. Rest, a good laugh, a country walk, will usually cure it readily enough to begin with. But to become subject to headaches is a very serious matter; and all such nervous diseases have a tendency to recur, to become periodic, to be set up by the same causes, to become an organic habit of the body. For any woman to become liable to neuralgia is a most terrible thing. It means that while it lasts life is not worth having. It paralyzes the power to work, it deprives her of the power to enjoy anything, it tends toward irritability of temper, it tempts to the use of narcotics and stimulants. A girl who finds herself subject to neuralgia should at once change her habits, if not to grow strong in body. Of what use is education with ill-health? A happy girl must be a healthy one. The Greeks educated their girls physically; we educate ours mentally. The Greek mother bore the finest children the world ever produced. The Greek education of girls developed beautiful women, and their beauty lasted till old age. The beautiful Helen was as handsome at 50 as at "sweet sixteen."

The Women of the South.

The casual visitor of the South knows little of the refinement and loveliness of well-bred Southern women. Like the haze-covered mountains of North Carolina, "the land of the sky," you must study from every point of view before you can properly appreciate them. They must know who you are before they unveil themselves to you. They do not overwhelm you with their knowledge of philosophy or abstruse science, and especially do they shrink from strong-minded views of things. But do not infer from their gentleness that they lack character. Deprived of the luxury and ease in which they were reared, they teach, keep boards, become milliners, and even descend to their own kitchen work with a sweetness and dignity that admit of no sense of degradation and mark them everywhere as the true-bred gentlefolk that they were.

The maidens of the South, as may be inferred from the above outline of their mothers, are more shielded from the world than Northern girls, and are less independent. If you see a bevy of Southern school-girls boisterous on the street or in public cars (something I have never seen), you may know that they do not belong to the first families. You may say that they do not accomplish so much at their studies, and all that; but still the fact remains that there is much that is admirable in their breeding and manners. If you hear a Southern lady speak you may know whether she belongs to the first families by her pronunciation of the word "about." "I should be connected by train with the city."

The Montenegrin Women.

The Montenegrin woman is in many respects an object of pity to the travelers who pass through the strange little principality; but there is no woman in the country who would not be grievously offended at any show of sympathy. To work incessantly and to suffer is the destiny of the women of the race. They are not even welcomed into the world; a Montenegrin father, when asked by his neighbor what the sex of his new-born child is, answers: "God pardon me! it is a girl." Sometimes he says: "It is a serpent," which is a poetical manner of expressing his regret at the birth of a daughter. The girl grows up neglected and often cursed; she carries fagots of wood on her head, in order that she may earn a few coins with which to buy arms for her brothers. She has no youth; at 25 she seems already old. She is married young, and bears and cares for her children while supporting labor in the fields which would be hard even for strong men. She trembles before her father, her brother, her husband; she only awakens to freedom and independence of action when excited by the noise of the combat, to which she frequently follows the warriors. She urges them on, and loads their guns, and dresses their wounds. The Montenegrin woman is rarely beautiful of feature, and the coarse work which she performs soon ruins her form. Her virtue is beyond reproach; intrigues are unknown in Montenegro, and gallantry would find a sharp reproof at the point of a yataghan. The women wander unattended wherever they please throughout the country; for, while a Montenegrin warrior would never think of relieving a woman from the heavy burden of fagots or provisions which she may be fainting under, and while he may, perhaps, rail at her for her weakness, he would not by word or deed offer her the slightest insult. The woman is almost servile with regard to her husband; if she sees him coming along the road she turns off, or passes him rapidly, that he may not be compelled to recognize her. Should the warrior be seen wasting his time in loitering by his wife's side, he would be subjected to reproach from the elders in the village. A few years since one could not have found in the whole of Montenegro one woman knowing how to read or write; latterly some few schools, to which women have access, have been established.

The duties of hospitality all fall upon the woman. It is she who unlaces the boots of the stranger when he arrives, and who washes his feet, who serves at the table, and holds the flaming pine-knot by which the others see to eat. The husband does not even notice his wife, unless it be to request some menial service of her.

It is a wonder Montenegrin babies ever live through the severe course of swaddling which they undergo from their earliest day until they are weaned. They are strapped to boards and slung over the backs of their mothers, and thus, winter and summer, they make long journeys in the mountains and among the rocks.

When the husband falls ill it is not the wife who cares for him, but his parents. Etiquette demands that the wife should appear indifferent to his condition, and should attend to her duties in house and field as if he were in no danger. But when he dies she is expected to burst into loud lamentations, and in all the country round sing the praises of his courage and his prowess in front of the enemy.

This overworked and much-abused creature has one gracious accomplishment; the Montenegrin woman is exceedingly expert in embroideries, and they are a prominent feature of the national costume. The women work at them when they are walking along the roads bearing upon their heads burdens which seem heavy enough to crush a pack horse.—Edward King.

WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND.

A hairpin is a woman's best friend. It fits a multiplicity of uses, and she is never without one. If her hair is short you can depend upon it that in a recess of her purse or a pocket of her reticule you will find the hairpin. If she buttons her shoes she uses her hairpin, and who ever saw a woman button her gloves with anything else? If her head itches does she scratch it with her finger? Nonsense! She whips out a hairpin and relieves herself. Suppose a nickel has dropped between the bars of the wooden foot grate in the street car. Does she soil her fingers as a man would, and then not get it? Certainly not. Out comes the hairpin, and the coin is lifted out without trouble.

If her shawlpin is lost, where so good a substitute as the hairpin? If she eats a nut does she take a nutpick? Most assuredly not. The hairpin again. It is with the hairpin that she rips open the uncut leaves of a book or magazine; it is a hairpin with which she marks her progress in her favorite book; if a trunk key is missing a hairpin opens the refractory lock as neatly as a burglar's skeleton key would; with it she cleanses her finger-nails, and, if it is a clean one, even picks her teeth. And the feats of hair-sewing that she will make a simple bow-legged hairpin accomplish nearly surpasses the belief of man. Altogether, it deserves to be classed among the great inventions of the world, and the grave of the inventor should be marked with a monument.

The North and South, as they become better acquainted, find much to admire in each other. What is most needed in some "sweet little Buttercup" to "mix these children up." A stronger civilization will result from the thorough fusion of Puritan and cavalier blood, as was the case in the fusion of Saxon and Norman blood in England.—Detroit Free Press.

SABBATH READING.

In Which Can Be Found Much of Spiritual Interest to Our Readers.

IN BOTH PROSE AND POETRY.

Out of Tribulation—Profitless Discussion—Toning Down our Lives—The Workingman's Friend.

Out of Tribulation.

Do not thou feel the slings and arrows by outrageous fortune cast? Do they cloud thy sky with sorrows, and embitter all thy past?

Art thou growing weary-hearted? With the strife that will not cease? Doth thou think thy soul hath perished, for all time, with joy and peace?

Think not thus. Though tethers environ, Others have the same withstood; 'Tis by constant blows that iron grows more powerful for good.

Every tree is fuller fruited For the wound of pruning-shears; Every tree is firmer rooted, For the tempests of the years.

If the fire that burns thee sorely Be indeed a fiery cross, Refrain thee, slowly, surely, Cleansing all thy soul of dross.

And the perfect man is builded Fast in the evil day; Every loss a conical gild, Every care a stronger stay.

So that, though the world grows colder, And thy bosom friends be less, Thou to every true beholder Shalt increase in comeliness.

So that, out of tribulation, Thou shalt have more perfect light And a fuller compensation For the darkness of the night.

—The Quiver.

Profitless Discussions.

In almost every Bible-class there is a member who is always tempting you to a long, profitless discussion. He has some hobby, some mystery of godliness which he has solved; or perhaps he has found some mistake of Moses or Paul or John. There will be times when you must fail to recognize his presence. Generally, it is well to give the time to teaching the truth, leaving the wrong to show itself by contrast. As Spurgeon says: "If a crooked stick is before you, you need not explain how crooked it is. Lay a straight one down beside it, and the work is well done." Long remarks on the number and turn of the crooks are not profitable. Lay the truth down beside it, and avoid long discussions.—B. M., in Sunday-School Journal.

Toning Down Our Lives.

Is there a word in all the dictionary more full of meaning than the word "harmony?"

In this word we hardly know its full meaning. At an artist's reception one day I saw a picture of a mountain sunrise, and I wondered at its marvelous depth, richness, and splendor of shade and color, till the artist told me how he had toned down the picture and softened its coloring, into its subdued harmony of tint; and I thought how often our life was growing to be like that picture of a mountain sunrise. God's unseen hand is before the easel, sketching here and there. The life-picture looks to us unfinished, fragmentary, and imperfect now, but each new joy-bright, each sorrow-shade is toning it down through all its gloom and glory into harmony with God's great ideal. He will frame it at last in a setting of events as he chooses, and we will find, up in that great gallery above, that the light has been in the right place, and the shadow too.

We never might see the beautiful sunrise gilding the hills of our eternal future, were it not for the crooked winding path and the misty streaks along the valley of tears up through which we have climbed, as hme after hue brightly gleamed through the very dusky ground of sorrow. Our life's picture looks often too dark, its troubles too glaring, its griefs too sharp and rough; we fear it will never be finished right, but behind all is a master-hand touching it cunningly and toning it down into celestial harmony.

Each Christian soul left fully in the hands of the Divine Artist, will open into everlasting unfolding glory; so, while we wait, let His beautiful will be done, and

"Our better never must grow weary, But always think of better and fulfill it."

The Workingman's Friend.

"For my part," said Lord Macaulay, in discussing the Ten-hour bill in the House of Commons, "I have not the smallest doubt that if we and our ancestors had, during the last three centuries, worked just as hard on Sundays as on the week-days, we should have at this moment a poorer people and a less civilized people than we are, that there would have been less production than there has been, that the wages of the laborer would have been lower than they are, and that some other nation would have been now making cotton and woolen stuffs and cutlery for the whole world."

The Sabbath is a necessity for the best interests of the working classes. Suppose the day to be abstracted from the world, and how sad to this important portion of the community would be the result. Think of the labor thus going on in one monotonous and continuous and eternal cycle, limbs forever on the rack, fingers forever playing, the eye-balls forever straining, the brow forever sweating, the feet forever plodding, the brain forever throbbing, the shoulders forever stooping, the loins forever aching, and the mind forever scheming. Think of the beauty it would efface, of the merry-heartedness it would extinguish, of the giant strength it would waste, of the reason of nature it would enslave.

the cheerless graves it would prematurely dig. Think of what toiling and moping there would be, what sweating and fretting, grinding and hewing, weaving and spinning, sowing and gathering, mowing and reaping, raising and building, digging and planting, unloading and storing, striving and struggling, in the garden and in the field, in the granary and in the farm, in the factory and in the mill, in the warehouse and in the shop, on the mountain and in the ditch, on the roadside and in woods, in the city and in country, on the sea and on the shore, on the earth in days of brightest sunlight and in days of gloom, and no day of rest!

Now, in contrast with this state of things, think of the blessing which the Sabbath brings with it to the class which we are describing. How do they rejoice when the cares and perplexities of the week are ended, so that they may withdraw themselves for a little while from life's busy scene. The day of rest draws upon them with benignant luster. It rescues them from everything painful in the inferiority of their allotment for a season, and reminds them that, whatever be the depression of their civil condition, they may still be the Lord's freedmen. They visit the same sanctuary, and join in the same songs of praise with those on whom they feel in a measure dependent. They enjoy the happiness of domestic intercourse. Thus passes the day, and they rise the next morning with a peaceful bosom and an invigorated frame, sustained by a feeling of self-respect and braced by a feeling of contentment, to resume the duties of their proper calling. Unquestionably, therefore, the Sabbath is the workingman's friend, and to deprive him of it would be to rob him of one of the richest boons that heaven has conferred upon him.—Presbyterian Encyclopedia.

TONES OF THE VOICE.

If, then, care is needed to select our language so as to express with accuracy the thoughts we wish to convey, certainly an equal care is desirable that our tones of voice shall signify with equal accuracy those emotions or dispositions which it is desirable to make manifest. The chief difference between the savage and the civilized man is in the power and habit of self-control. Some of the emotions need development, some restraint; all need training. They are not all fit for utterance, nor of those that are it is wise to give all unservedly to the world. There is no way of repressing feeling so effectual as to deny its expression. The very effort to calm the tones of our voice as to express less anger than one feels will, of itself, allay the anger and bring about a milder mood. The brave struggle to endure necessary suffering without inflicting cries and lamentations upon friends will enhance one's power of endurance. He who resolutely changes a whining and fretting tone for a cheerful one will soon find much less to fret about. So, in many other instances, it is true that objectionable feeling will decrease if men steadily discard the tones of voice which convey them. Such control, however, does not end with expression. Many of the emotions need not less but more expression to develop them into fuller existence. Some people are afraid of putting too much emphasis, too much tenderness, too much feeling into their tones of voice, and assume a careless or cold manner, an indifferent or unimpressive tone, to hide what they really feel. Now, if the emotion itself is a good one and its influence beneficial, it should be encouraged by every appropriate means. The world has need of all the love and tenderness, all the sympathy and compassion, all the cordiality and kindness that exist, and whatever of these men feel in their heart should find a ready outlet in the tones of their voices, as well as in more substantial ways.

McClellan's Estimate of Lee.

Gen. Lee and I knew each other well in the days before the war. We had served together in Mexico and commanded against each other in the Peninsula. I had the highest respect for his ability as a commander, and knew that he was not a general to be trifled with, or carelessly afforded an opportunity of striking a fatal blow. Each of us naturally regarded his own army as the better, but each entertained the highest respect for the endurance, courage, and fighting qualities of the opposing army, and this feeling extended to the officers and men. It was perfectly natural under these circumstances that both of us should exercise a certain amount of caution; I in my endeavors to ascertain Lee's strength, position, and intentions before I struck the final blow; he to abstain from any extended movements of invasion and to hold his army well in hand until he could be satisfied as to the condition of the army of the Potomac, after its second Bull Run campaign, and as to the intentions of its commander.

IMPERIAL CLEMENCY.

The Emperor of China sets up for a reformer, but is evidently averse to sudden changes of time-honored customs, such as the law which makes it a capital offense to divulge the mystic titles of any living or defunct member of the imperial dynasty. The historian

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exceptionally

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At Prices within the reach of all. Satis-

faction guaranteed.

64 BARR ST., NEAR BERRY.

Sept 4-3m

SEND

1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 for a sample retail box

by express of the

BEST CANDIES

In America, put up in elegant boxes

and strictly pure. Suitable for pres-

ents. Express charges light. Refers to

all Chicago. Try it once. Address,

C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner,

Sept. 30-3m Chicago.

LAST WEEK

— OF —

CLOSING OUT SALE!

Lot of fine Canned Goods and Veg-

etable Turkey, Chicken, Tongue, etc.

Salted Jams, Jellies, Pickles, etc.

Laundry and Toilet Soaps.

Perfumes, etc.

MUST GO THIS WEEK.

ALSO ALL THE

GOODS STOCK.

HATS!

GENTLEMEN:—Our new stock
of Fall Hats is now in, opened
up and ready for sale, and we
wish to say that you make a great
mistake, if you do not come and
see them. We can offer you the
best hats that are made, and we
positively and most emphatically
guarantee that you SAVE fully
25 or 33 per cent. by buying your
hats from us at Clothier's prices.

RIGHT HERE we would re-
spectfully remind the gentlemen
of the city that they do not learn
how much they can save by buying
their hats from us. We sell you as
good a hat for \$3 as a hatter charges
you \$4 for. Fact!

Sam, Pete & Max.

1000 Capital Prizes will be presented
our patrons. The drawing continues
all year round.

Daily Sentinel

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1886.

THE CITY.

The Pittsburg pay car went west this
noon.

Dr. Thayer went to Detroit this
morning.

The merchants all report a good busi-
ness on Thursday.

There was a fight near the south de-
pot last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Hover are visiting
friends at Carthage, Ill.

Miss Florence Wood, of Huntington,
is visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. Carl Meyer, of Findlay, O., is the
guest of his uncle, Mr. H. C. Graffe.

The weather indications for Indiana
are fair weather, and slightly warmer.

Miss Lizzie Kane, of West Berry
street, is visiting relatives at Spring-
field, Ill.

Frank Dildine, who writes the "Roy"
letters to the Warsaw Times, is visiting
at Tiffin, Ohio.

The advance sale of seats for "Alone
in London" began at the Temple box
office this morning.

There is a three inch stream of water
flowing from the gas well. The work-
men are still drilling.

George Pony Reiter leaves on Mon-
day for a month's visit to Fall River,
Kan., and other western points.

The citizens of Chicago gave their fair
association a purse of ten thousand dol-
lars and still the society lost five thou-
sand dollars.

There is a big Sunday school picnic at
Five Points, this county, to-day.

The Misses Jennie and Merica Dalman w en
out from this city.

Young Helling, a son of the ice man,
threw a beer glass at a fellow at the fair
yesterday and would have been mobbed
but for interference.

Mr. Al. Foote is at home from Du-
luth. He is stuck on the northwest,
and all his arrangements are complete to
go into business at Duluth.

It was rumored at Warsaw that Prof.
Hogan the aeronaut, was killed in his
descent here Thursday. The village
was greatly alarmed at the idle gossip.

The Rich hotel under the management
of Mr. F. F. Needham is becoming very
popular. The gentleman is a popular
landlord and attentive to the wants of
his guests.

'The vote' in Washington township,
Adams county, Monday, to appropriate
\$3,000 aid to the Dayton, Fort Wayne
and Chicago railroad carried by a hand-
some majority.

A Rome City correspondent says: "G.
B. Teal returned from Fort Wayne on
last Saturday; at the same time his wife
arrived from Coldwater, Mich. Both
started for Hannibal, Mo., on Monday
last to visit his son."

The Chautauque circle will hold its
first meeting for 1886-87, Monday even-
ing, September 20th, at the Berry street
M. E. church. The election of officers
for the coming year and other important
matters will be considered.

William H. Brown, of this county, is
the banner convict in the northern
prison. He has just been returned to
that institution for the seventh time,
after a vacation of six months, and is
said to be one of the most incorrigible
criminals in the state.

A. A. Talmage, general manager of the
Wabash, has gone to New York. He is
said to be chafing under the collar that
so slow progress is made in the reorgan-
ization of the company. There are im-
provements to the property that he
would like to make, but while the road
is in the hands of a receiver, he prefers
not to undertake them.

Mr. Quin Hossler, writing in the
Warsaw Times, says: "He was also
extended personal favors by Manager
Simmons, of the Masonic Temple—the
new place of amusement in that city,
which will favorably compare, in every
particular, with any other theatre build-
ing in the country. Indeed it is con-
sidered the finest and most complete in
the West."

John Remmert and Sophie Hilde-
brand have been licensed to wed.

O. M. Dawson has sued Mary Connors
on forfeited recognizance. Demand,
\$100.

Dr. J. M. Dinnen was summoned east
on the Wabash yesterday on professional
business.

O. M. Dawson sues John Holzworth
et al on forfeited recognizance. De-
mand, \$100.

Will Cooper has resigned his position
on the News. Mr. W. D. Page is doing
local work on his paper.

Patrick Lanagan, the gate keeper at
the south depot, is now the occupant of
an entirely new watch-house.

A. Hattersley & Sons have taken out
a permit to repair their store building,
on lot 87 Original Plat, to cost \$500.

The popularity of a railroad is made
so by the accommodation and manner in
which its employees treat the public.

The Pittsburg railroad will run an ex-
cursion to Chicago next Tuesday. The
fare for the round trip will be \$3.00.

The Huntington county fair will catch
the crowd next week. The Pease
brothers will take their stable of horses
there.

Mr. David K. Creighton arrived home,
last evening, from Camden, N. J., to ac-
cept a position with the Kerr Murray
manufacturing company.

An attempt was made to burglarize the
residence of Anthony Gooke, on West
Wayne street, night before last. The
escapee was without success.

Miss Minnie Wilkinson has returned
from Harper, Kan., where she has been
visiting her sister, Mrs. Scott Lindsey,
formerly of Cedar Creek township.

A Wabash official estimates the earn-
ings for this year, after paying all ex-
penses except interest, at about \$2,000-
000, an increase of about \$750,000 over
last year.

The ladies auxiliary of the Railroad
Young Men's Christian association, will
meet in the rooms on Tuesday, the 21st
inst., at 2 p. m. A full attendance is de-
sired. By order of the president.

Allen Meese had his hand terribly
lacerated by a dog, belonging to a farm-
er, named Klinger. This morning, Dr.
Boswell dressed the wound. Klinger
lives on a farm owned by Mr. Edwin
Evans.

Engineer Brewer, of the Nickel Plate
excursion train in the Silver creek colli-
sion, in a letter to the Buffalo Express,
denies that he has run away, although
his whereabouts is unknown. He takes
upon himself the blame for the tragedy.

The time for hunting and fishing par-
ties is now ripe and the Grand Rapids
and Indiana are carrying a large number
of them to the numerous famed resorts
along their line. September is the
busiest month of the year in the passen-
ger department of that road.

Morgan Thomas' gray stallion colt
died from pulmonary apoplexy, the re-
sult of engorgement of the lungs, with-
out the formation of exudate, positive
evidence that the attack was from acute
congestion. The examination was made
by Dr. H. A. Read.

Young Mr. Schoene, whose father's
stable, in Abbot township, was burned the
other day, is on the war path. He al-
leges that Rhudy O. Reinewald, of this
city, carelessly dropped a match into the
straw and caused the conflagration. The
families are related and will settle their
difficulties.

The Decatur Democrat says: "Dr. W.
H. Myers, of Fort Wayne, was here, last
week, in consultation with Drs. Boyer
and Freeman, in W. S. Congleton's case.
The consultation agreed as to the diag-
nosis and prognosis of the disease, and
was not encouraging as to the final re-
sult. Win is big with hope and insists
that he will get well in spite of his phy-
sicians. We hope his predictions will
be verified."

It is understood that arrangements
have at last been completed for the con-
struction by the Pan-Handle people of
twenty miles of track from Red Bank,
O., near Cincinnati, to Hamilton. The
Hamilton and Richmond road will com-
plete the line from Cincinnati to Rich-
mond. The proposed line, when com-
pleted, will form a direct route—togeth-
er with the Grand Rapids and Indiana—
from Cincinnati to the straits of Macki-
nac.

As the north bound express went
thundering along on the Grand Rapids
and Indiana railroad at Decatur last
Friday, about one mile south of that
town, the engineer discovered something
in a cattle guard of which he notified
the section hands, and upon investiga-
tion it was found to be the infant child
of Andrew Miller. The entire train had
passed over the little fellow without ever
bruising it.

Superintendent Barnes, of the locomot-
ive power of the Wabash, has just
turned out of the shops a fine locomotive
which is to haul A. A. Talmage over the
road. Mr. Talmage is on the road much
of the time, and really needs an engine
at his command at any moment. The
engine is named A. A. Talmage, is
equipped with the Barnes spark arrester
and smoke consumer, and all modern
improvements of value.

The Richmond Palladium says:
"The Richmond friends of Rev. H. O.
Boyd, who it will be remembered went
to Texas last winter in search of health,
will regret to hear that he is rapidly de-
clining, and that life is almost despaired
of. Mr. Boyd was compelled to give up
a very pleasant charge in Fort Wayne;
but by going south he hoped to gain
strength, and return, carrying a young
family with him, to the city and resume his
pastoral duties."

Notice to B. of R. R. B.
FORT WAYNE, Sept. 18, 1886.
By invitation of Fort Wayne Lodge,
No. 126, K. of P., all members of Fort
Wayne Lodge, No. 136; B. of R. B.,
are respectfully invited to attend the
funeral of our late brother, William
Hornung, brakeman of the Pittsburg,
Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, who
lost his life while in the performance of
his duty. Funeral services will be held
at 9:30 a. m., at the residence of J. W.
Anderson, No. 126, K. of P., and B.

R. J. Fisher and family have returned
home.

Clara Mehr sues Lewis Mehr for a di-
vorce. Nat. Miller filed the complaint.
D. J. Shaw will resume business at
his old stand, 28 Smith street, on Mon-
day.

The funeral of Wm. Hornung occurs
at 12 o'clock to-morrow from the Baptist
church.

Lord Belmont won the colt race, yes-
terday, at the fair; Mollie Russell was
second, and Mambrino Clay, third.

Rev. W. N. Webb returned from
Connecticut this afternoon and will of-
ficiate at Trinity church to-morrow.

The county commissioners gave Fred
H. Boeste the contract to put a new roof
on the river bridge near Edmond's mill.

Two umbrellas and a gossamer were
left at the Temple Thursday night.
Treasurer Stander has them for the
owners.

Mr. A. C. Perrin's handsome and
speedy team of bay Beltons were
awarded first premiums at the fair, and
a Cincinnati man has offered \$1,400 for
the flyers.

The admission of the M. E. college
into the American association, insures it
even more success than it has heretofore
enjoyed. Its educational facilities will
be improved.

Col. John A. Scott is now manager of
the Academy, the new people having
left the city disgusted with certain
newspaper methods. The colonel is a
theatrical hustler.

A vicious bull dog, the property of
John Stadler, the Calhoun street saloon
keeper, severely bit one of the Sentinel
carrier boys last evening. The brute
was shot by the marshal.

Eugene Beugnot and John Geubert,
of New Haven, are on trial before
Esquire Ryan for burglarizing the resi-
dence of Tom Conway, noted yesterday.
The case is badly mixed.

The regular monthly meeting of the
city Y. M. C. A. takes place next Mon-
day evening at the R. R. Y. M. C. A.
rooms. A full attendance is desired, as
important business will be brought be-
fore the meeting.

James Carey, G. T. Davis, Bernard
Downey, Edward Kepner and Charles
Barton were the police court celebrities
this morning and all were sent to jail.
Downey is a windy youth and a son of
ex-Councilman Dennis Downey.

Joe Douglass lost a coat and \$35 in
money at the fair grounds last evening.
Two one armed tramps were arrested for
the theft, and were held on charges of
intoxication. One of the fellows has
been begging around town for a week.

The democratic county central com-
mittee orders the election of an addi-
tional committeeman in each unrepres-
ented ward and precinct, to-night, be-
tween the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock. The
ward committeeman should see that the
polls are opened.

Judge Hoady won the 2:34 trot yes-
terday; Gray Harry, the pacing race,
and King Rene, the three minute heat.
"Billy F." acted badly in the pacing
race yesterday and his admirers were
disappointed, as he has repeatedly beat-
en the gray horses he trotted with.

The county commissioners, yesterday,
established the Riley ditch, in Madison
township, and the Scherpenberg ditch,
in Jefferson and Adams. There was a
petition for a joint ditch in Allen and
Adams counties, and Christ Summers
asked for a drain in Milan township.

John W. Trumbo, the saddle colored
coon, who used to be a student at the M.
E. college, is wanted at Portland, Ind.,
for attempted rape. Capt. Diehl has a
telegram to arrest the bad negro, who
some time ago figured in the same role
at Churubusco, and once was arrested
here for insulting a girl.

When Mr. K. H. Wade was appointed
general superintendent of the Wabash
system, it was expected that he would
make numerous changes in his subor-
dinates. That he has not done so, is the
subject of much favorable comment in
railroad circles. The promotion of Mr.
Wade appears to have been a wise act.

The "Citizens' Reform League" will
hold its next regular meeting on Mon-
day evening next, Sept. 20, at the Tem-
perance Headquarters, on Harrison
street. Everyone who is in favor of the
enforcement of the laws, the suppression
of intemperance, Sabbath breaking and
other forms of vice, should be present
and have a voice in these meetings and
lend a helping hand.

On Tuesday, September 28, the
Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad will
run an excursion from all points on
their road between Richmond and Fort
Wayne to Traverse City and Petoskey at
\$5 for the round trip, good for return
until October 6. Another from all sta-
tions between Fort Wayne and Fisher,
on the same road, to the same points, on
October 5, good until October 13. As
will be seen, the last station, Fisher, is
the next to Grand Rapids, but that city
is not included.

All over the world Dr. Bull's Cough
Syrup is making its way, and at every
place it reaches consumptive people are
more seldom met. 25 cents.

Notice to B. of R. R. B.

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No. 126, K. of P., all members of Fort
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Hornung, brakeman of the Pittsburg,
Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, who
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his duty. Funeral services will be held
at 9:30 a. m., at the residence of J. W.
Anderson, No. 126, K. of P., and B.

REV. MCFARLAND RELEASED

Congregational Meeting of the
Second Presbyterian
Church.

An interesting meeting of the congre-
gation of the Second Presbyterian
church was held Wednesday evening,
when action was taken on the resig-
nation of Rev. W. H. McFarland. Rev.
J. P. Loyd was called to the chair, and
after stating the object of the meeting,
an opportunity was given to all who de-
sired to say anything. Dr. Ferguson
spoke of Mr. McFarland's work in this
city and the good he had done, and
hoped the members present would all
unite with him in requesting the pres-
bytery to relieve him from his charge
and dissolve his pastoral relations with
the church. Mr. Hayes also spoke in
the same strain, and of Mr. McFar-
land's work. He hoped the congrega-
tion would grant Mr. McFarland's re-
quest. Two votes were then taken and
each one showed that they were willing
to grant the request. Mr. McFarland
has been pastor of the Second church
for ten years, and the elders of the
church spoke with much feeling of the
good work he had done, and how sorry
they were to see him go.

THE WAY TO CHURCH.

Remember the Sabbath Day and
Keep it Holy.

Regular service to-morrow morning
and evening in the First Presbyterian
church. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.
All welcome.

There will be the usual service in the
Third Presbyterian church to-morrow
morning and evening at the usual hour.
Sabbath school at 2 p. m. All cordially
invited.

You are cordially invited to the ser-
vices on Sunday at 3 p. m., standard
time, at the rooms of the R. R. Y. M. C.
A. Good singing by the choir. You
will be made welcome.

Preaching at the Berry street M. E.
church, morning and evening by Y. B.
Meredith. Morning service, subject—
"Stilling the Tempest." Sabbath school
at 2 p. m. All invited.

There will be services at the Second
Presbyterian church on Sabbath at the
usual hour. Morning service preaching
by Rev. S. T. Marks; evening, by Rev.
D. S. Kennedy. All are welcome.

Services in Trinity M. E. church,
north side, to-morrow, as usual, at 10:30
a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at
1:30 p. m. Residents and friends on
north side especially invited to all these
services.

Has the reader a church home or a
pastor? If not, the Baptist church will
gladly welcome you and your family to
worship to-morrow. Pastor Northrop
joins heartily in this invitation. Don't
be guilty of remaining home these beau-
tiful Lord's days. Come and help sing.

There will be services at the Wayne
street M. E. church to-morrow at 10:30
and 7:30 by the pastor; Sabbath school
at 2 o'clock. It will be held in the re-
cently finished Sunday school rooms.
Come and spend a delightful hour with
us in the study of God's word. All are
welcome.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The Island Park People Already
in the Field for Next Year.

At a meeting of the board of managers
of Island Park assembly, Rev. A. H.
Gillett was re-elected superintendent of
instruction, and Rev. Love, of Ohio,
assistant superintendent. An executive
committee consisting of the president,
secretary and P. N. Stroup were ap-
pointed, whose approval of contracts
will be hereafter required. The receipts
from all sources, this year were about
\$300 above the current expenses of the
year. Had not the program been much
more expensive than contemplated, the
year would have been a handsome finan-
cial success.

P. S. O'Rourke gave the assembly
officers some good advice in regard to
their management.
John A. Logan will be one of the
speakers at the assembly next year.

The Kendallville schools have closed
on account of the severity of that
dreaded disease, scarlet fever.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL, PHENIX LODGE,

No. 101, K. of P.,

FORT WAYNE, Sept. 18, 1886.

To the officers and members of Phoenix

Lodge, No. 101, K. of P.:

You are hereby ordered to meet at

your Castle Hall, on Sunday morning,

Sept. 19th, 1886, at 8 o'clock a. m., to

make arrangements to attend the funeral

of late brother William Hornung, of

Fort Wayne Lodge, No. 116, K. of P.

Funeral at 9:30 a. m.

H. F. FRANCE, C. C.

R. C. REINEWALD, K. of R. and S.

JOHN D. OLDS,

J. M. ROBINSON,

T. F. BLAIR,

JOHN A. N. FRENZEL,

LOUIS HAZARD,

Advisory Committee.

THE BEE HIVE

62 AND 64

CALHOUN ST.

COR. BERRY

M. FRANK & CO.

Every Mother who has a Boy
to clothe and fit

LIGHT!

Let in on Republican Hypocrisy.

Their Scheme to Raise Campaign Funds Exposed by a Prominent Manufacturer.

He Deals the Protection Hobby Some Sound Sledge-Hammer Blows.

WORKING THE SHOPS.

Manufacturer Doherty's Sharp Reply to the Republican State Central Committee.

The following is a copy of a circular now being sent to all manufacturing firms in the state by the republican state central committee, F. Doherty & Sons, to whom this particular one is addressed being leading carriage makers in Crawfordsville:

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 10, 1886.

Fisher Doherty & Co.

DEAR SIR:—Your institution, so favorably known, must certainly feel a deep interest in the principle of protection to American manufacturers being maintained. The marvelous growth of the country for the twenty-five years of republican supremacy evidences the wisdom of our party tenets. The democratic party believes in free trade, and will, if given control of both houses of congress, certainly inflict this calamity upon us. It is most important that we should retain control of the senate, and hence the great interest that centers in the effort to control our next general assembly. We must do our utmost if Senator Harrison is to be his own successor. A decisive victory in Indiana, this year, presages national success in 1888. To effect a change in the national administration, it is almost absolutely essential to carry Indiana, and if we do not carry it this year we can hope for little in 1888.

We must provide reading matter for the people, pay expenses of speakers, distribute documents, get absent voters home, awaken an interest in our behalf, and get out a bill vote, to do which requires in the aggregate considerable money. We can expect no help from abroad, but must rely upon ourselves. Our organization is such that it should be a guarantee to all that all money received will be wisely used. Evidence your interest in and faith in the cause by an immediate response, which we will promptly acknowledge.

Yours truly,
J. N. HUSTON, Chairman.
MR. DOHERTY'S REPLY.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 13.

Republican State Central Committee.

GENTLEMEN:—Your circular letter of September 10 is at hand, and in reply I beg to inform you that you are wholly mistaken in your aim. I cannot be influenced by an appeal to my self interest to do and act wrong toward my fellow-beings with the prospect of increasing my gains at their expense. The only protection that I desire, or that any manufacturer should desire in a country where competition should be free to all is that my goods merit the patronage of the consumer. Whenever you declare by law that one manufacturer shall receive a greater price for his goods than they might bring if competition were not restricted, you place a burden on the great laboring mass of consumers. Hence, "protection" is simply another term for enriching the few by legally stealing from the many. My sympathies have always been with the oppressed and every practice and every law that places unequal or unjust burdens upon the toiling millions of laborers meets with my utmost detestation and contempt. The "protection" given to manufacturers by your party for the last twenty-five years has created a very wealthy man, but on the other hand, what has been the result with the great mass of laborers? Manufacturing being confined to fewer establishments rendered the competition of labor longer, and thus the price of labor was reduced far below living wages, and the importation of foreign pauper labor, still richer, drove millions of laborers out of the highway as tramps. The concentration of capital in these "protected establishments" soon drove out competition, and the great mass of consumers were compelled to pay exorbitant prices for goods because protection added its per cent to the cost of production without any healthy competition. Your party has been zealous to protect manufacturers against the introduction of foreign pauper made goods while it has steadily refused to protect American labor against the importation of foreign pauper labor.

than a three-fourths majority, and it was presented to you for approval, and by your manipulation of it you made it operative, and in the interest of Wall street brokers, and yet you are brazen-faced enough to say that it is most important that you retain control of the senate.

You say you must not extra exertion to retain Senator Harrison for next term. What has Senator Harrison ever done to engraft him so firmly in the affections of the farmers and laboring men of Indiana?

What great statesmanlike step has he ever taken to grapple with the financial or any other problem of the age? I know of but one step, and this was when he declared the greenback party fanatics and idiots. Their fanaticism and idiosyncrasy consisted in demanding that congress exercise its constitutional right to coin all substances used as money, making them a full legal tender for all debts and keeping the amount in circulation equal to the demands of commerce. He called them idiots; they knew him to be a fossil, either unable to comprehend what it takes to constitute money or, knowing he lacks the moral honesty and courage to declare his convictions.

If money consists of gold alone, from an innate principle inherent within it, why does it fluctuate so that at one time it requires more weight for a certain amount than at another time, and hence this gold is money by its innate principle, or is money by virtue of the law of congress. Now, if it is money by its innate principle, why does it require more weight of one time than of another? Or, if it is money by act of congress, where does it differ from any other thing that congress declares to be money?

If the law makes one gold of a certain weight to be called so much money, by the same authority so much silver, or so much copper, or so much nickel, or a certain marked piece of paper, can be declared to be so much money, for money only consists of that substance which the law declares shall be called money, and, by a legal tender from one man to another. Now, if Senator Harrison knows that money is what the law declares it to be, and that silver is money, he is selling the part of a dough-gone when he says of the greenbacks that they are idols because they ask only the constitutional law governing money. If he is ignorant of the law governing money, then his ignorance should bar him from being returned to the senate. But he is not ignorant. He wields the power to issue money vested in the banks so as to enable them to control the currency of the country at will, and thus, by controlling the circulation, the farmers' products are depreciated, his debts are doubled, laborers become paupers, and ruin stalks through the land at midday. With two-thirds of the real estate of Indiana under mortgage to bankers, insurance companies and foreign capitalists; with railroad freights eating up the grain and other products of our farms to transport them to the seaboard; with a steady contraction of the circulation of money, while interest and taxes threaten foreclosure; why, I would ask, in the name of conscience, should the farmers and laborers of this state be asked to use extra exertions to return Ben Harrison to the senate? One interest in common with the agricultural and laboring classes of this state, and when these classes go to the polls and vote for the legislators to return him to the senate, they are lighting on the fetters about their limbs that your party has been forging for them for the last twenty-five years. The aristocracy of Europe declared at the close of the rebellion "that it was well to abolish slavery, for slavery carried with it the curse of slavery; but by controlling the money of the country they could control the labor of the country." Twice they failed to conquer us with the sword, but now through the manipulations of Fleet street and Wall street bankers and the United States senate, they are in a fair way to subvert us at last. I shall clear out of your policy. Respectfully,
FISHER DOHERTY.

Yours truly,
J. N. HUSTON, Chairman.

capital and labor from marauding employment, and filled to overflowing all our factories, the products of which must find a market if other nations cannot supply the demand and are disposed to do our carrying. The same is the result of our system in the agricultural products of our country, for if England, which does the great shipping business of the world, can sell her goods in India or Australia, she sends them there and returns with wheat or cotton product, and our must remain at home or be shipped in their bottom at prices in competition with India. South America wants our wares, we want her hides; but, unless we can get a British vessel to do our carrying, we have only to wait a direct result of your "protection" system. It takes a British steamer to go from London to Buenos Ayres only twenty-three days, while our little boats require six months to go from New York to the same place. Now, whereas is the beauty of your system of protection to manufacturers with a vast surplus for market; without being able to put it on the market for want of the means of transportation? Have the British loan your secret partners in this game, or is it chance, for the purpose of demonstrating the fallacy of your protective system? The farmer and the laborer, ground down to want by your brain-fused policy of "protection" look with eager eyes on anything that may give relief from the misery you are inflicting. "The marvelous growth of the country" is an evidence of republican wisdom and statesmanship. I am surprised that you do not include the sunlight and the air as emanations from the wisdom of your party tenets. The marvelous growth of the country is simply the natural result of the development and progress of the age. Victor Hugo says, "that for 400 years the human race has not made a step that has not been marked. The sixteenth century was the century of politics; the seventeenth century the century of will; the eighteenth, the century of philosophy, and the nineteenth finds all embodied in our grand struggle for development." The political question was shaken when feudalism grounded its arms; when the Mayflower sailed for the new world she was freighted with the concentrated essence of new ideas, and the problem of a free government, where man should be his own sovereign master, was solved when Cromwell surrendered his sword to Washington, and no pent up policy could stifle the steady march of progress, but onward and upward was the course of destiny. Slavery in half the states had to crumple to make way for progress. Your boasted republican wisdom seems doomed to be rubbed from the political record, because it has failed the measure of its course, and a more expensive policy must be instituted to meet the demand of the age. When your party was first organized it most zealously opposed the abolition of slavery, and only in the war years were they deluded to return fugitive slaves to their masters, but as the war progressed public sentiment gradually changed, and the republican party was reluctantly compelled to free all the slaves, because the people clamored for it, the progress of the age demanded it, and no sophistry could avert it. With equal persistence does your party now oppose a revision of the tariff laws, so as to make them more in conformity with the arts and sciences; with the education and intelligence of the people; with the rapid transit of news and transportation of goods. But, like the little alone seen by the prophet, a more liberal policy has commenced to roll through the states, and soon, reluctantly as you may feel, your loved system of "protection" will be consigned to the region of fossil forms. Late statistical reports prove that three-fourths of all the exports from the United States consist of agricultural products, which have nominally no protection, nor do they ask any, while our fourth must be largely protected, which is thereby increased in cost to the purchaser, for the purpose of upholding a system which makes it too much of a luxury for the laborer.

You say, it is most important that the republican party should retain control of the United States senate. To an unbiased mind the question arises, why? You controlled the senate when millions of the public lands were granted to the various railroads. You controlled the senate when these lands were declared forfeited by the people's representatives, and yet you refused to accede to the will of the people. You controlled the senate when the people, through their representatives, demanded a law prohibiting foreigners from holding large bodies of land and converting our places for homes into European cattle ranches, and you failed to hear the cries of the people. You controlled the senate when the exorbitant rate of transportation on our grain and cattle from the fertile west left no margin to the farmer, and through representatives fresh from the people asked the passage of the Reagan bill to control freight in such a way that the farmer could receive a penny of his earnings, and yet you refused their appeals. You controlled the senate when the house bill to apply the surplus revenue to the purchase of the interest-bearing bonds had passed the house by more

than a three-fourths majority, and it was presented to you for approval, and by your manipulation of it you made it operative, and in the interest of Wall street brokers, and yet you are brazen-faced enough to say that it is most important that you retain control of the senate.

You say you must not extra exertion to retain Senator Harrison for next term. What has Senator Harrison ever done to engraft him so firmly in the affections of the farmers and laboring men of Indiana?

What great statesmanlike step has he ever taken to grapple with the financial or any other problem of the age? I know of but one step, and this was when he declared the greenback party fanatics and idiots. Their fanaticism and idiosyncrasy consisted in demanding that congress exercise its constitutional right to coin all substances used as money, making them a full legal tender for all debts and keeping the amount in circulation equal to the demands of commerce. He called them idiots; they knew him to be a fossil, either unable to comprehend what it takes to constitute money or, knowing he lacks the moral honesty and courage to declare his convictions.

If money consists of gold alone, from an innate principle inherent within it, why does it fluctuate so that at one time it requires more weight for a certain amount than at another time, and hence this gold is money by its innate principle, or is money by virtue of the law of congress. Now, if it is money by its innate principle, why does it require more weight of one time than of another? Or, if it is money by act of congress, where does it differ from any other thing that congress declares to be money?

If the law makes one gold of a certain weight to be called so much money, by the same authority so much silver, or so much copper, or so much nickel, or a certain marked piece of paper, can be declared to be so much money, for money only consists of that substance which the law declares shall be called money, and, by a legal tender from one man to another. Now, if Senator Harrison knows that money is what the law declares it to be, and that silver is money, he is selling the part of a dough-gone when he says of the greenbacks that they are idols because they ask only the constitutional law governing money. If he is ignorant of the law governing money, then his ignorance should bar him from being returned to the senate. But he is not ignorant. He wields the power to issue money vested in the banks so as to enable them to control the currency of the country at will, and thus, by controlling the circulation, the farmers' products are depreciated, his debts are doubled, laborers become paupers, and ruin stalks through the land at midday. With two-thirds of the real estate of Indiana under mortgage to bankers, insurance companies and foreign capitalists; with railroad freights eating up the grain and other products of our farms to transport them to the seaboard; with a steady contraction of the circulation of money, while interest and taxes threaten foreclosure; why, I would ask, in the name of conscience, should the farmers and laborers of this state be asked to use extra exertions to return Ben Harrison to the senate? One interest in common with the agricultural and laboring classes of this state, and when these classes go to the polls and vote for the legislators to return him to the senate, they are lighting on the fetters about their limbs that your party has been forging for them for the last twenty-five years. The aristocracy of Europe declared at the close of the rebellion "that it was well to abolish slavery, for slavery carried with it the curse of slavery; but by controlling the money of the country they could control the labor of the country." Twice they failed to conquer us with the sword, but now through the manipulations of Fleet street and Wall street bankers and the United States senate, they are in a fair way to subvert us at last. I shall clear out of your policy. Respectfully,
FISHER DOHERTY.

KNIGHTS' TEMPLE.

All Preparations for the Grand Conclave.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18.—All arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Knight Templars who will attend the triennial convocation at this city have been completed. Quarters have been prepared for all. Visiting Commanders and Knights will enter no inconvenience for want of rooms, unless any come who have not notified the committee. To-day a reception committee of fifty from the various local commanderies will go into camp near the Union depot where they will be stationed until the last of the visitors arrive, giving Knights a pleasant reception and furnishing each company with a band which will escort them to headquarters.

Having been a terrible sufferer from rheumatism for the past fifteen years I must say that Atholpore has worked a miracle in my case, and I recommend it to any one suffering with that distressing disease. Mrs. John Stargis, Akron, Ohio.

Go to Kie & Kohl's, 69 Calhoun street, for your Hies and Caps.

AT LAST

The Great Republican Convention Meets,

And Tries to Make the People Believe That the Woods Are Full of Dissatisfied Democrats.

Scheuman Endorsed for Senator, and Moses Cohen and Hartzell for Representatives.

Cell Higgins for Auditor and Willis D. Maier for Clerk.

Hollopeter for Sheriff—All Efforts to Nominate Tresselt Failed—Lutherans Disgusted.

Chapin for Judge—F. F. Nimble for Prosecutor.

The republican county convention met at 1 o'clock in the circuit court room. The attendance was the largest in years and republican bones were out in force, with a sprinkling of "independents" and "people" for a background. Messrs. O. A. Simons, A. A. Purman, J. B. Harper, Will Wilson, H. C. Hansen, Jack Kennell and Dr. C. B. Stomen held the oratorical reins and made speeches whenever there was room to rise.

Mr. G. W. Wilson called the convention to order, and read the call. Hon. L. M. Nimble was made permanent chairman and addressed the convention at length, giving them eloquent assurances of "confidence" and the "county debt" which he claimed took precedence of national affairs.

Mr. Cash Miller moved that Capt. F. W. Rawles be made permanent secretary.

A committee on credentials was appointed, consisting of Neil McLaughlin, O. A. Simons, D. N. Foster, James Harper and Fred Antrop.

A roll of wards and townships was called, and while this progressed Capt. J. B. White walked in and was warmly greeted by his republican friends. Captain White bowed his thanks and seated himself without a word.

Mr. A. A. Purman criticized the democrats for rejecting the Knights of Labor. He said the German Lutherans had no representation on the democratic county ticket. He named Christ Tresselt as their avowed choice and added that the Irish also had a candidate, (meaning Capt. Rohan) and he wanted the county and political elements nicely mixed. He said it was not the county ticket he was after, but the congressional ticket. He said a fusion ticket would give 800 votes to the congressional and state ticket, and he, Purman, thought these assurances were paramount even to the success of the county ticket.

They all declined and in the midst of a motion to pass the office Mr. Nimble was declared the nominee for prosecutor. John Slater was nominated for recorder, and Michael Balfes for treasurer. As we go to press the convention is still in session.

CHOLERA RAVAGES.

Five Hundred Deaths Daily Caused by It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—William H. Parker, the American minister to Korea, reports, under date of August 2, that cholera is still raging throughout Korea. It is estimated that 500 die daily inside the walls of Seoul, and that no far 12,000 have died.

DEATH LIST.

The Mortuary Report of the Week.

The following is the list of deaths since last Saturday:

Annie Brockman, aged 4 years, consumption; Barbara Collins, 16 years, typhoid fever; Helen Spillier, 1 year, scalded to death; Katie Bensman, 10 years, typhoid fever; John Harris, 65 years, consumption; John Letman, 38 years, cancer; Wm. McAfee, 8 months, whooping cough; Maud Clark, 6 years, diphtheria; Nathaniel Priest, 71 years, railroad accident; George W. Downer, 6 months, cholera infantum; Wm. Henning, 30 years, railroad accident; Clara Goughlin, 1 month, cholera infantum; Maggie Dugan, 21 years, typhoid fever; Maggie Trout, 10 years, diphtheria; Anna Trautman, 34 years, diphtheria; Catherine Trautman, 37 years, diphtheria.

The Line Begins to Move.

Here, Charles McCulloch has not resigned the chairmanship of the county democratic central committee. He simply talked of the advisability of naming a man in his place who could give more time to the important duties than he can. At no time did he signify his willingness to serve and this afternoon Mr. McCulloch called the committee together for active work.

HOUSHER POTATOS.

The Reportorial Eye Takes in the District and State at a Glance.

Col. R. S. Robertson opened the republican campaign of northern Indiana, at Warsaw, to-day.

Hon. John C. Nelson and Hon. William R. Myers will open the democratic campaign in this county next Saturday, September 26. They are also booked for, Warsaw, Monday, September 27; Huntington, Tuesday, September 28; LaGrange, Thursday, September 30; Decatur, Friday, October 1; Portland, Saturday, October 2.

Hon. John W. Kern, reporter of the supreme court, has taken the stump in favor of Lynam. Mr. Kern was one of Lynam's most pronounced opponents in the recent congressional contest.

Senator Voorhees will make his opening speech of the campaign, at Indianapolis, in Tomlinson hall, the 27th inst. Extensive preparations will be made to give him a rousing welcome.

THE TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Angus Stewart.

Col. Robertson, Capt. J. R. White and Judge Lowry attended the anti-slavery reunion at Angola last Friday. The soldiers refused to march with Lowry in the procession.—*Angus Stewart.*

Wonder who told the *Dispatch* that our handish falsehood, uttered in the last sentence? We do not think Judge Lowry attended the reunion, but we noticed a number of soldiers called upon him and gave him a cordial reception.

T. A. Hoffman, whose home is in Albion, Ind., visited his friends here a few days ago. Since the Kendallville nomination he had been a pronounced Stanley man and declared his intentions to vote for his old neighbor, the veteran democrat of Noble. But upon his return he announced that he had experienced a change of heart upon the congressional question. He found the Noble county democracy not so much attached to Stanley as to follow him in the lead of a movement that promises nothing better than the defeat of Mr. Lowry, the regular democratic nominee, by the election of the republican candidate. As between democratic success and republican victory, Mr. Hoffman has the good sense to choose the former.

Judge Lowry spent last Friday afternoon and evening in Angola, conferring with his democratic friends. He enters a general plea of "not guilty" to the charges of any unfairness or irregularity in the methods employed to secure his nomination at the late Angola convention and thinks he should receive the cordial support of the democracy of the Twelfth district. In the morning Mr. Lowry was driven to Pleasant Lake, where he was accorded a warm reception, before taking the train for Fort Wayne.

WARREN UNION.

The state democratic candidates who attended the congressional convention last week in this city, were voted the handsomest men in the assembly. They were Charles A. Munson, candidate for auditor of state; Robert R. Miers, candidate for secretary of state; Andrew M. Swancy, candidate for superintendent of public instruction; Martin T. Krueger, candidate for clerk of the supreme court; John C. Nelson, candidate for lieutenant governor. They are all young, active, vigorous men. Each of them made a few remarks after the convention had closed its doors.

A Famous Painter Dead.

New York, Sept. 18.—Asher B. Durand, perhaps the oldest American painter of note, died yesterday at his home in South Orange, N. J. He was born in 1796 at Jefferson, N. J. His first noticeable work was the engraving of Trumbull's well-known picture, "The Declaration of Independence." He afterwards became a painter.

Weekly Bank Statement.

New York, Sept. 18.—Reserve increase, \$18,000; loans, decrease, \$124,000; specie, increase, \$322,000; legal tenders, decrease, \$868,800; deposits, increase, \$63,800; circulation, increase, \$10,800. Banks now hold \$7,682,125 in increase 25 per cent. rate.

An Italian Brutally Murdered.

London, Pa., Sept. 18.—Peggy Inghelino, an Italian employed on the pipe line, was brutally murdered last evening by two companions of the same nationality named Nicholas Angell and Frederick Steffen. The three quarrelled over a small money transaction.

Coke Furnaces Closed.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 18.—The coke syndicate has decided to close all the works in the Connellsville region every Wednesday until further notice.

Jelly's Barber Shop near the south depot was broken into last night and fourteen boxes, a pair of pantaloons and three dollars in money taken therefrom. Jim Stever, a journeyman barber lately in Jelly's employ, is suspected of the burglary and has slipped out.

Flesh wounds, (cuts and bruises) can be readily healed by a few applications of *Salvation Oil*.

YACHTS!

There is a Great Race at Newport.

How the Sloops Start and their Appearance in the Water is Nicely Portrayed.

A Business Man, of Decatur, Indiana, Tired of Life Suffered.

YACHT RACE.

The Three Fast Sloops in a Match To-day.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 18.—The yacht race for the citizens cup, in which the Mayflower, Puritan and Galatea are entered, is the event of to-day in these waters. There are four prizes, one each for the sloops, sloops and cutters of twenty-one feet and over, for sloops and cutters over fifty-five and under seventy-one feet, and for sloops and cutters under fifty-five feet.

Newport, R. I., 10:32.—The Mayflower is just crossing the line. The Galatea crossed the line at 10:32, the Puritan at 10:33. The Mayflower is half a mile behind at the start.

Newport, R. I., 12:30 p. m.—The Puritan is gaining on the Galatea, but the latter has yet a good lead. The Mayflower does not seem to be gaining.

Newport, R. I., 4:38 p. m.—The yachts are about five miles from the lighthouse. The Mayflower is in the lead and to windward; Puritan, second; Galatea, third.

IN MID-AIR.

A Merchant Takes His Life by Hanging.

DECATUR, Ind., Sept. 18.—Frank Hickey, a furniture dealer, of this city, disappeared from his place of business last Wednesday. Not returning by evening mailcoaches in the neighborhood, thinking it strange, started out to find tidings of the missing man, and to-day he was found suspended from a beam in one of the stalls at the fair grounds, where he had hung himself. He was a man of about forty-years of age, and two years ago was in business at Decatur. He removed to Bellefont, Ohio, where he resided until Monday last, when he returned and purchased a furniture store at Decatur, his family remaining in Ohio. The cause is as yet unknown.

Will Meet the Cat—Killed.

New York, Sept. 18.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company has given notice that they will meet the trunk line out to southern points on Monday.

The Charleston relief committee of the chamber of commerce resolved to-day \$470, making the grand total of \$70,846.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 18.—Wheat, 1.23 1/2 lower, moderately active; No. 2 red spring, 82c. Corn, 15 1/2c lower, heavy, 47 1/2c. Oats, a shade lower at 32 1/2c.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Wheat, weak at 71c. Corn, easy, at 37 1/2c. Oats, steady, at 24 1/2c.

Rumors radically cured, also piles, hemorrhoids and fistula. Pamphlet of particulars 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dawson & Karns.

These popular dealers in Musical Instruments, offer a splendid display of Pianos and Organs, at the Fair. Of the former they have the Behr Bros. & Co., the Kroeber & Sons, the Christie & Co., and Calverley & Vampul manufacturers. Newly & Evans, and in organs they represent the famous Wilson & White, Miller, and Earlhart & Co. The members of the firm have just returned from an extended visit to the east, and have on hand the largest stock of Pianos and Organs to be found in the city. They respectively extend an invitation to visitors to the Fair to call and examine their stock before making purchases. They can offer inducements to purchasers of Musical Instruments that no other establishment can meet, either in quality of goods or price of same. A special inducement which Messrs. Dawson & Karns call attention of buyers to, is the fact that all of their stock is entirely new, having just been received from the factories. One member of the firm is an accomplished pianist, and has been enabled to exhibit the merits of their instruments by actual test of their musical qualities. Visitors will find a friendly welcome at 75 Calhoun street, where they can pass a very pleasant hour listening to sweet music from most excellent instruments. Dawson & Karns are the only reliable publishers in northern Indiana, and they keep constantly on hand an immense stock of sheet music, vocal and instrumental. Mr. Dawson, of the firm, is connected to one of the finest composers of music at his latest composition, "Nightingale," a grand descriptive fantasia, recommended by competent critics to be simply grand.

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THE FASHIONS.

Current New York, Paris, and London Modes for Women.

ABOUT THE GAINSBOROUGH HAT.

Fall Styles in Dress Goods, Hats, Jewelry, Wraps, and Gloves—New and Pretty Designs.

This and That.

Turbans, Gowns, Visiting Dresses, and Other Fashionable Features.

Turbans in new autumn shapes will be very popular this season through, says the New York Evening Post. There is a variety of styles brought out, so that faces can be suited to becoming shapes. Turbans can be worn on any occasion, the plain or the elaborate style of their garniture settling the matter of their appropriateness for full dress, street, or traveling wear.

Among the pretty gowns for afternoon toilets are the inexpensive silk and satin frocks now sold at greatly reduced prices. These can be found in puffed, ruffled, or old chintz patterns, and the fabrics are made up over plain muslin, striped, or plaid, or supplemented by a simple foot-plaiting as a finish. The ribbons and such worn with these dresses match the hue of the figure upon the fould. The designs and colorings of these materials successfully rival the more costly silken tissues. Shot silks also continue in favor, and a number of new gowns made of these changeable materials have on quite a velvet jacket, with position back and short Russian fronts, which reach to the waist only on the front and sides. The skirt is trimmed with panels of velvet, and the drapery in the back is less bouffant than that formerly seen. Dressy silk or satin basques, with the short edges shaded, are still greatly favored by French modistes, they admitting of a great variety of style. Some are covered on the edges, others faced with silk of a deeper or contrasting color, or are embellished on each edge, and bordered with lace. The Jeanne d'Arc corsage is also favored, this opening at the sides, and lined with silk cords. The corsage is accompanied by a guimp of silk-embroidered crepe lace, or a chemise of finest Italian muslin, with tiny flowers upon it, worked in the colors of the dress it accompanies.

Some of the latest imported visiting-dresses for young ladies are exceptionally elegant and stylish. Among them are gowns of Lyons satin in black and white, or in black alone, the satin very rich and heavy, quite unlike the satin so long favored. One of these gowns in black is made up in combination with mauve satin of an exquisite pinkish sheen, with wide panels at each side, draped with jet-headed net, whose designs are beautiful beyond description. Down at the front is a broad band of black satin, with magnificent beaded pendants set at intervals down the center of each skirt. The sleeves of the bodice are of mauve satin, belted with beaded lace, and the front opens over a vest of plaid black satin, ornamented with jet medallions, with mauve satin revers down each side.

One of the new round hats for autumn is called the "Chapeau a Cranium," and a model of this name is made of dark green plush closely braided in basket patterns. The wide brim turns up very high on one side and simply curves over the face on the other. The hat is faced with dark myrtle green velvet, and around the eccentric-looking, conical crown are laid, close above another, large full gray plumes of old gold, scarlet, dark green, and bronze. The hat is designed to be worn en suite with a tailor-made gown of Scotch broad, whose varied-colored checks are reproduced in the plumes on the "chapeau."

Bodices, round waisted and arranged with surplice fronts, are decided favorites. A husband manner of varying their character was recently noted on a gown of cream-colored tulle bodices. The dress had the usual round waisted, full bodice, and above this was a pointed Swiss bodice made of golden-brown velvet, with braces of the same, cut bias, and passed over the shoulders, the ends of which sloped to a point, being fastened underneath the bodice. The fancy is capable of not a few variations, and many would prefer the bodices without the addition of the Swiss bodice, although the braces alter their effect considerably. This bodice style is always noticeable in pictures of Italian women, and the Norwegian national peasant's dress presents some of the same characteristics.

Expressed kid gloves are now in use for all occasions. They are in light, dark, and medium tints in the different shades of Suede and brown. The dark color is most appropriate for ordinary wear, while the medium tints and the lighter shades are reserved for evening use.

The Gainsborough hat has come again, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. It is everywhere, on the streets, in the churches, on shopping excursions, on our drives, at weddings, at funerals. It is always out of place and always in place, for when it is misapplied to a woman to look pretty and picturesque. Already are matrons being hailed against the girl with the big hat, but his wife whisper a word of consolation to the theater-going populace: It has come early; its reign will be short. Long before the season is in full bloom its glory will have departed. No goddess so fickle as fashion, and so quickly as one star is credited with a new glow, and so they go, madly and hotly, like crusaders of old to the Holy Land. It is

SOMETHING OF THE LADY FROM WHOM IT DERIVED ITS NAME.

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FOR THE LADIES.

An Entertaining Batch of Gossip About the Daughters of Eve.

SPICED WITH A LITTLE HUMOR.

Healthy Girls—The Women of the South—Montenegrin Women—Bless the Mother-in-Law.

About the Same.

Oh, the wonder a wedding brings to the minds of the friends and

They are curious, they are curious. At details that they pry; And in more than a hundred houses, When there lives a man or a dame, Though they may not know either male or female, They are taking just the same.

And the end of the compilation On the bridal pair will be That they all must go to the church, you know, And the ceremony see.

It is not long, there is no hesitation, "O, yes, yes, but it never comes, They will go to it, and they'll take a pair, And they'll see it just the same."

And for days and for days thereafter, They will long at the table, And will eat and drink and eat and drink, As they cannot take of it, They are proud against all laughter, That is meant for them to shame, And they would not stop, if their tongues were a leg.

For they'll write it just the same, —Catharine Ditcher.

The Superstition of the Tailor.

Tailor—Married or unmarried? Customer—Married.

Tailor (to cutter)—One pocket concealed inside of vest.

Customer—Eh! What? Tailor (explaining)—To hide your change, you know, at night. You married yourself.—The Knicker.

A Pastor's Sympathy.

Minister—My father, trying at times How much did you get for performing that marriage ceremony this morning?

Wife—Only two dollars?

Minister—Yes; the poor fellow said he'd been married before, and I hadn't the heart to charge him more than that.—The Evangelist.

Bless the Mother-in-Law.

"Can you tell me if young Johnson is a good clerk? He has applied for a situation in my store, and I thought I'd ask you," said a Market street merchant to an acquaintance.

Young Johnson. Oh, yes; he's all right. From what I saw this morning I judge that he is fit to play on a golden harp and wear wings.

Indeed! What was it?

"Saw him send a telegram to his mother-in-law to come and spend the winter with him."—Mayerick.

Healthy Girls.

Nothing is so terrible as severe neuralgia, and beyond a doubt girls acquire it often enough by the conditions of school life. Headaches in a school girl usually mean exhausted nerve power through overwork, overexcitement, or overstrain, or bad air. Best, a good laugh, a country walk, will usually cure it readily enough to begin with. But to become subject to headaches is a very serious matter; and all such nervous diseases have a tendency to recur, to become periodic, to be set up by the same causes, to become an organic habit of the body. For any woman to become liable to neuralgia is a most terrible thing. It means that while it lasts life is not worth having. It paralyzes the power to work, it deprives her of the power to enjoy anything. It leads toward irritability of temper, it tempts to the use of narcotics and stimulants. A girl who finds herself subject to neuralgia should at once change her habits, if but to grow strong in body. Of what use is education if ill-health? A happy girl must be a healthy one. The Greeks educated their girls physically; we educate ours mentally. The Greek mother bore the finest children the world ever produced. The Greek education of girls developed beautiful women, and their beauty lasted till old age. The beautiful Helen was as handsome at 50 as at "sweet sixteen."

The Women of the South.

The eastern visitor of the South knows little of the refinement and loveliness of well-bred Southern women. Like the hazy-covered mountains of North Carolina, "the land of the sky," you must study from every point of view before you can properly appreciate them. They must know who you are before they unveil themselves to you. They do not over-claim you with their knowledge of philosophy or abstruse science, and especially do they shrink from strong-minded views of things. But do not infer from their gentleness that they lack character. Deprived of the luxury and ease in which they were reared, they teach, keep boarders, become milliners, and even descend to their own kitchen work with a sweet-natured dignity that admits of no sense of degradation and mark them everywhere as the true-bred gentlefolk of their race.

The women of the South, as may be inferred from the above outline of their mothers, are more shielded from the world than Northern girls, and are less independent. If you see a lady of Southern school-girls' haughtiness on the street or in public cars (something I have never seen), you may know that they do not belong to the first families. You may say that they do not accomplish so much at their studies, and all that; but still the fact remains that there is much that is admirable in their breeding and manners. If you hear a Southern lady speak you may know whether she belongs to the first families by her pronunciation of the little word "about." It cannot be expressed by types, nor is it for Northerners to master this subtlety of Southern refinement.

The North and South, as they become better acquainted, find much to admire in each other. What is most needed in some "sweet little Buttercup" to "mix these children up." A stronger civilization will result from the thorough fusion of Puritan and cavalier blood, as was the case in the fusion of Saxon and Norman blood in England. Detroit Free Press.

The Montenegrin Women.

The Montenegrin woman is in many respects an object of pity to the travelers who pass through the strange little principality; but there is no woman in the country who would not be grievously offended at any show of sympathy. To work incessantly and to suffer is the destiny of the women of the race. They are not even welcomed into the world; a Montenegrin father, when asked by his neighbor what the sex of his new-born child is, answers: "God pardon me! it is a girl." Sometimes he says: "It is a serpent," which is a poetical manner of expressing his regret at the birth of a daughter. The girl grows up neglected and often cruel; she carries fagots of wood on her head, in order that she may earn a few coins with which to buy arums for her brothers. She has no youth; at 25 she seems already old. She is married young, and bears and cares for her children while supporting labor in the fields which would be hard even for strong men. She trembles before her father, her brother, her husband, she only awakens to freedom and independence of action when excited by the noise of the combat, to which she frequently follows the warriors. She wraps them up, and leads their guns, and dresses their wounds. The Montenegrin woman is rarely beautiful of feature, and the coarse work which she performs soon ruins her form. Her virtue is beyond reproach; intrigues are unknown in Montenegro, and gallantry would find a sharp reproof at the point of a yataghan. The women wander unattended wherever they please throughout the country; for, while a Montenegrin warrior would never think of relieving a woman from the heavy burden of fagots or provisions which she may be fainting under, and while he may, perhaps, rail at her for her weakness, he would not by word or deed offer her the slightest insult. The woman is almost servile with regard to her husband; if she sees him coming along the road she turns off, or passes him rapidly, that he may not be compelled to recognize her. Should the warrior be seen washing his face in a brook, she would be subjected to reproach from the elders in the village. A few years since one could not have found in the whole of Montenegro one woman knowing how to read or write; latterly some few schools, to which women have access, have been established.

The duties of hospitality all fall upon the woman. It is she who unlocks the doors of the stranger when he arrives, and who washes his feet, who serves at the table, and holds the flaming pine-kernel by which the others see to eat. The husband does not even notice his wife, unless it be to request some meager service of her.

It is a wonder Montenegrin babies ever live through the severe course of swaddling which they undergo from their earliest day until they are weaned. They are strapped to boards and slung over the backs of their mothers, and thus, winter and summer, they make long journeys in the mountains and among the rocks.

When the husband falls ill it is not the wife who cares for him, but his parents. Etiquette demands that the wife should appear indifferent to her condition, and should attend to her duties in house and field as if he were no longer. And when he dies she is expected to burst into loud lamentations, and in all the country round sing the praises of his courage and his prowess in front of the enemy.

This overworked and much-abused creature has no gracious accomplishment; the Montenegrin woman is exceedingly expert in embroidery, and they are a prominent feature of the national costume. The women work at them when they are walking along the roads hearing upon their heads burdens which seem heavy enough to crush a pack horse.—Edmund King.

HONORARY BEST FRIEND.

A hairpin is a woman's best friend. It has a multiplicity of uses, and she is never without one. If her hair is short she can depend upon it that in a recess of her purse or a pocket of her reticule she will find the hairpin. If she buttons her shoes she uses her hairpin, and who ever saw a woman button her gloves with anything else? If her head itches she uses the toothed end of a hairpin and relieves herself. Suppose a nickel has dropped between the bars of the wooden foot grate in the street car. Does she soil her fingers as a man would, and then not get it? Certainly not. Out comes the hairpin, and the coin is lifted out without trouble.

If her shadow is lost, where so good a substitute as the hairpin? It also does a lot of other things. Most accurately put, the hairpin again. It is with the hairpin that she rips open the most leaves of a book or magazine; it is a hairpin with which she marks her progress in her favorite book; if a trunk key is missing a hairpin opens the refractory lock as neatly as a burglar's skeleton key would; with it she cleans her finger nails, and, if it is a clean one, even picks her teeth. And the feat of hair-curling that she will make a simple hair-bugged hairpin accomplish nearly surpasses the belief of many. Altogether, it deserves to be classed among the great inventions of the world, and the grave of the original man who created the first one could have no prouder epitaph than this: "This is the kind of a hairpin he was."—Chas. News.

SABBATH READING.

In Which Can Be Found Much of Spiritual Interest to Our Readers.

IN BOTH PROSE AND POETRY.

Not of Tribulation—Profitless Discussion—Tearing Down our Lives—The Workingman's Friend.

Out of Tribulation.

Dost thou not the slugs and arrows By detestable forms and

Do they cloud thy sky with sorrow, And embitter all thy past?

Art thou growing weary-laden With the strife that will not cease? Dost thou think thy soul hath perished, For all else, with joy and peace?

Think not that, though thou dost sorrow, Others have the same within; To thy constant flow that runs, Grows more grateful for good.

Every tree is better fruited For the second of planting-shares; Every tree in former years, For the crops of the years.

If two trees that burn thee sorely Be planted in a row, If one tree, though, slowly, surely, Grows up by the side of thee, And the poorest man is builded Faster in the soil day;

Every tree a certain price, Every tree a stronger stay.

So that, though the world grows colder, And thy bosom friends be less, Thou mayest turn to benefactors, Shall never turn to chieftains.

So that, out of tribulation, Thou shalt have more profit light And a fuller compensation For the darkness of the night.

—The Quaker.

Profitless Discussions.

In almost every Bible-class there is a member who is always tempting you to a long, profitless discussion. He has some hobby, some mystery of godliness which he has solved; or perhaps he has found some mistake of Moses or Paul or John. There will be times when you must feel to recognize his presence. Generally, it is well to give the time to teaching the truth, leaving the wrong to show itself by contrast. As Spurgeon says: "If a crooked stick is broken you, you need not explain how crooked it is. Lay a straight one down beside it, and the work is well done." Long remarks on the number and turn of the crooks are not profitable. Lay the truth down beside it, and avoid long discussions.—B. M., in *Sunday-School Journal*.

Tearing Down our Lives.

Is there a word in all the dictionary more full of meaning than the word "harmony?"

In this word we hardly know its full meaning. At an artist's reception one day I saw a picture of a mountain sunrise, and I wondered at its marvelous depth, richness, and splendor of shade and color. The artist told me how he had found down the picture and softened its coloring, into its subdued harmony of tint; and I thought how often our life was growing to be like that picture of a mountain sunrise. God's unseen hand is before the artist, sketching here and there. The life-picture looks to us unfinished, fragmentary, and imperfect now, but each new joy-bright, each sorrow-shade is toning it down through all its gloom and glory into harmony with God's great ideal. He will frame it at last in such a setting of events as he chooses, and we will find, in that great gallery above, that the light has been in the right place, and the shadow too.

We never might see the beautiful sunrise gliding the hills of our eternal future, were it not for the crooked winding path and the misty streaks along the valley of tears up through which we have climbed, as hae after hae brightly glinted through the very dusky ground of sorrow. Our life's picture looks often too dark, its troubles too glaring, its griefs too sharp and rough; we fear it will never be finished right, but behind all is a master-hand touching it cunningly and toning it down into celestial harmony.

Each Christian soul left fully in the hands of the Divine Artist, will open into everlasting unfolding glory; yet when we wait, let his beautiful will be done, and

"His hand never ceases to work, That always think of better and bolder it."

The Workingman's Friend.

"For my part," said Lord Macaulay, in discussing the Ten-hour bill in the House of Commons, "I have not the smallest doubt that if we and our ancestors had, during the last three centuries, worked just as hard on Sundays as on the week-days, we should have at this moment a poorer people and a less civilized people than we are, that there would have been less production than there has been, that the wages of the laborer would have been lower than they are, and that some other nation would have been now making cotton and woollen stuffs and cutlery for the whole world."

The Sabbath is a necessity for the best interests of the working classes. Suppose the day to be abstracted from the world, and how and in this important portion of the community would be the result. Think of the labor thus going on in one monotonous and continuous and eternal cycle, faster forward on the track, fingers forever playing, the eyeballs forever straining, the brow forever sweating, the feet forever plodding, the brain forever throbbing, the shoulders forever stooping, the joints forever aching, and the mind forever reeling. Think of the beauty it would efface, of the merry-heartedness it would extinguish, of the giant strength it would lance, of the resources of nature it would exhaust, of aspirations it would crush, of the riskiness it would breed, of the projects it would wreck, of the grimes it would extort, of lives it would immolate, of

the cheerless graves it would prematurely dig. Think of what tolling and mauling there would be, what aching and fretting, grinding and heaving, weaving and spinning, sowing and gathering, mowing and reaping, raising and building, digging and planting, unloading and storing, striving and struggling, in the garden and in the field, in the granary and in the farm, in the factory and in the mill, in the warehouse and in the shop, on the mountain and in the ditch, on the roadside and in woods, in the city and in country, on the sea and on the shore, on the earth in days of brightest sunlight and in days of gloom, and no day of rest!

Now, in contrast with this state of things, think of the blessing which the Sabbath brings with it to the class which we are describing. How do they rejoice when the cares and perplexities of the week are ended, so that they may withdraw themselves for a little while from life's busy scene. The day of rest dawns upon them with benignant hush. It rescues them from everything painful in the inferiority of their allotment for a season, and reminds them that, whatever be the depression of their civil condition, they may still be the Lord's freemen. They visit the same sanctuary, and join in the same songs of praise with those on whom they feel to be a measure dependent. They enjoy the happiness of domestic intercourse. Thus passes the day, and they rise the next morning with a peaceful bosom and an invigorated frame, sustained by a feeling of self-respect and braced by a feeling of contentment, to resume the duties of their proper calling. Unquestionably, therefore, the Sabbath is the working man's friend, and to deprive him of it would be to rob him of one of the richest boons that heaven has conferred upon him.—*Presbyterian Encyclopedia*.

TONES OF THE VOICE.

If, then, care is needed to select our language so as to express with accuracy the thoughts we wish to convey, certainly an equal care is desirable that our tones of voice shall signify with equal accuracy those emotions or dispositions which it is desirable to make manifest. The chief difference between the savage and the civilized man is in the power and habit of self-control. Some of the emotions need development, some restraint; all need training. They are not all fit for utterance, nor of those that are it is wise to give all unservicably to the world. There is no way of repressing feeling so effectual as to deny its expression. The very effort to calm the tones of our voice as to express less anger than one feels will, of itself, allay the anger and bring about a milder mood. The brave struggle to endure necessary suffering without inflicting cries and lamentations upon friends will enhance one's power of endurance. He who resolutely changes a winning and fretting tone for a cheerful one will soon find much less to fret about. So, in many other instances, it is true that objectionable feeling will decrease if men steadily discard the tones of voice which convey them. Such control, however, does not end with expression. Many of the emotions need not less but more expression to develop them into fuller excellence. Some people are afraid of putting too much emphasis, too much tenderness, too much feeling into their tones of voice, and assume a careless or cold manner, an indifferent or unimpassioned tone, to hide what they really feel. Now, if the emotion itself is a good one and its influence beneficial, it should be encouraged by every appropriate means. The world has need of all the love and tenderness, all the sympathy and compassion, all the cordiality and kindness that exist, and whatever of these men feel in their heart should find a ready outlet in the tones of their voices, as well as in more substantial ways.

MILLER'S ESTIMATE OF LEE.

Gen. Lee and I knew each other well in the days before the war. We had served together in Mexico and Central America against each other in the Peninsula. I had the highest respect for his ability as a commander, and knew that he was not a general to be trifled with, or carelessly afforded opportunity of striking a fatal blow. Each of us naturally regarded his own army as the better, but each entertained the highest respect for the courage, courage, and fighting qualities of the opposing army, and this feeling extended to the officers and men. It was perfectly natural under these circumstances that both of us should exercise a certain amount of caution; I in my endeavors to ascertain Lee's strength, position, and intentions before I struck the final blow; he to abstain from any extended movements of invasion and to hold his army well in hand until he could be satisfied as to the condition of the army of the Potomac, after its second Bull Run campaign, and as to the intentions of its commander.

IMPERIAL CLEMENT.

The Emperor of China sets up for a reformer, but is evidently averse to sudden changes of time-honored customs, such as the law which makes it a capital offense to divulge the mystic titles of any living or deceased member of the imperial dynasty. The historian Weng-Tzai seems to have committed that crime in his "Chronicle of the Middle Empire," and the Peking star-chamber sentenced him and a due number of his next relatives to be broken on the wheel. In the placidity of his mercy the young Emperor has commuted that sentence. Prof. Weng-Tzai will be honorably released—a special privilege of high-caste criminals. His children, in consideration of their immaturity, will not be strangled before a winter.—*Prof. Oswald*.

AS DARTING CAN BE SEEN THROUGH VERY SMALL HOLES, SO LITTLE THINGS WILL ILLUSTRATE A PERSON'S CHARACTER.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

The street-car horses in Cleveland are affected with phylaxia.

A man at Clinton lost an arm in a three-horse machine recently.

Large peach and grape crops are reported from the Ohio lake region.

At Toledo a man died from lock-jaw, caused by running a rusty nail into his foot.

A 13-year-old boy jumped from a moving train at Ashland and was fatally injured.

At Youngstown a farmer was decapitated by a live coal dragged and robbed of three \$100 bills.

At the Cincinnati M. E. Conference, the bishop announced 6,731 converts in the Cincinnati District during the last year.

An aged lady was fatally burned while driving from her home to Galion. Her clothing became ignited in a store.

The famous Simons gas well, near Fostoria, has been purchased by the Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company.

Mr. Vernon voted against the passage of an ordinance prohibiting saloons from being conducted within the corporation limits.

A man of Richland County has sued a number of his neighbors for \$25,000 for tar and feathering and otherwise maltreating him.

Joseph McGrath, an employee of the Columbus and Eastern Railroad, was crushed to death at Zanesville by a falling embankment.

The Cincinnati Saloon-Keepers' Association reports that the brewers have agreed to sell no more liquor to saloonists who refuse to accept a 5-cent tax.

A man had his right leg broken in three places while excavating at a stous quarry at Lucas, by being caught by an embankment that was undermined.

A terrific collision occurred between two freight trains on the Wheeling and Lake Erie at Christfield. The crews saved themselves by jumping three of them being badly hurt.

The Standard Oil Company will build a large refinery at Lima, where it has struck both oil and gas. The works will be on the line of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad.

The Board of Education of Springfield has decided from the stand taken to exclude colored children from the public schools, and arrangements will be made for their accommodation.

A man of Greenville, aged 65, known throughout that section as Old Kaintuck, was crushed by a falling tree while chopping trees near town recently. His left arm, thigh, and leg were crushed.

A lad 13 years of age got his right arm caught in some machinery at a planing-mill in Springfield, and so badly mangled that it will probably have to be amputated. The victim commenced work there only the day before.

The Ohio State Board of Charities is now engaged in examining into the management of the Franklin County Infirmary, and particularly the death of one of the inmates who received the "horse treatment" at that institution.

As a party of young people were returning from a dance, a few miles out of South Charleston, one of their horses became frightened and leaped in a buggy ahead of him, overturning both vehicles, seriously injuring the occupants.

The Council of Toledo granted to the Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company the right to the use of the streets of Toledo, provided gas be brought there by a reasonable time. The same rights were given to the Northern Ohio Gas Company.

The Chief of Police of Cincinnati proposes a new method of large fire and riot racks, instead of ringing the engine-bells, which attracts great crowds of idle people. He suggests a communication by means of wire and bell with the room of every officer on the force. One tap of the bell will signify a fire, two a riot, and three a general alarm.

The body of an unknown man was found in a hay-loft in a barn at Chardon recently. About a foot of hay was packed tightly over the body, which was badly decomposed and unrecognizable from decomposition. It is supposed to be a carpenter and joiner who had been working at various places in the county for several years. He was about 35 years of age.

A switch engine on the Ohio Central road broke through a trestle on the edge of the river on the east side, directly opposite Toledo. The accident was caused by rotten pilings. The engine went down in six feet of water. The engineer and fireman escaped without injury. A passenger train of six coaches, crowded with excursionists, was waiting for the switch engine to get out of the way, to allow it to pull out. A terrible accident was thus narrowly averted.

An insurance agent of Fremont has for the past few days been missing. He has been agent for a sewing-machine, Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Detroit, and Columbia and Fireman Insurance Company, of Dayton. He is insured about \$50 with the sewing-machine company, and considerably more with the other two. The wife received a letter a few days ago from him stating that he had lost \$20, had been betrayed by a friend, and that shortly he would be out of reach. The family think he suddenly became insane.

ALL SORTS.

Only hands and shiners do rest contentedly in distress.

Astronomical observations relate to dead subjects. It is one of the live questions of the day.

Down in front—the duke's first mountaineer.

We may not like hotel keepers, but we have to put up with them.

Largest man ever fully described as a new scientific proceeding.

Takes about moon-blighting! Look at him, children!—*London Light*.

"There is no such word as fail," except for the man who does not achieve.

Was a man who was like the Italian; because he was the person of spirit of spirit.—*Id.*

The habit of modesty is so universal that sometimes truth lies at the bottom of a well.

A coal dealer has no business in heaven when he goes out of his way to oblige a poor widow.

A Greek Indian is in college near Alexandria, Va., studying to be a tobacco sign.—*Id.*

Least a great deal of talk about the consumption of fish. We wonder they don't try codfish oil.

A Soxworth is young man who has a job.

A doctor has no business in heaven when he goes out of his way to oblige a poor widow.

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A

an English Magazine says of the
"Striking Effects in Modern Novels."
[Cornhill Magazine.]

Making up the face, as it is called, is
art in itself; by it the old can be
made to look young, or at least younger,
and the young old. By these arts the
mamma Drazet, when 80 years old,
did play successfully a young page.
Formerly a burnt cork, a piece of chalk,
and a pot of rouge was all that was
necessary; now your well-graced actor
has his "make-up" box, or dressing-
case, containing stores of violet powder,
filler's earth, chrome yellow, black
eyeliner, umber, cosmetics, blue
pencil, "joining paste," with other un-
pleasant things.

All have their purpose. Are you the
stunted villain sulking from justice in
the woods? You must rub your cheeks
and chin thoroughly with thick blue
powder, to leave the idea that you have
not been able to shave for a week. Or,
should you be an aged crone or hag,
a few fine streaks on the hands or arms
suggest the well-marked veins of old
age. To be particularly youthful or
over-like you must whiten your face
thoroughly, rouge well up to your ears
and, and then draw a little brown
streak under the eyes, which lends bri-
diance. An old man has a very dis-
agreeable task before him. He must
rub his cheeks and chin well with ful-
ler's earth; then with a camel's hair
brush proceed to make three dark
streaks between the eyes, with long
lines from the nostrils to the corners of
his mouth, then go on what is olden-
ly called his "white bald wig," the bald
portion of which is fixed to the fore-
head by joining paste.

A striking additional effect is pro-
duced by giving the effect of teeth being
wanting, which at first sight seems an
impossible thing to do. But in your
"make-up" you find your black
camel, with which you paint over a
couple of teeth; in a few minutes it
settles and hardens, and a most satisfac-
tory and disagreeable evidence of old
age is the result. A mode of attaching
whiskers was the old-fashioned one of
hooking them on to the ears. But there
is an article called "grape hair," which
is gunned on the cheeks, and when
dry can be trimmed and combed like
real whiskers. As regards the nose,
there is no elegant way of treatment,
namely, by fitting on a well-modeled
pompier-mache one; but there is the
more rough-and-ready mode of dealing
with it.

We read in one of the text books on
the subject the following grave direc-
tions: "In some low comedy charac-
ters, such as Harlequin, etc., it is ne-
cessary to alter the shape of the nose in
order to give that bloated, blotchy ap-
pearance so noticeable in drunkards.
You must first gun on to the end of the
nose a piece of wool, press it down to
the shape and size required, then pow-
der it well with rouge to match the rest
of the nose and cheeks. The cheeks
may also be enlarged in the same way.
The other, and perhaps the better way,
is to take a little powder, mix it with
water, and work it up into a dough; fix
it to the nose with spirit gum, mold it
to the shape and size required, and
then powder it with rouge to match the
cheeks, etc. Blisters, warts, and small-
pox may be made by sticking on small
pieces of wool, and coloring them either
brown or red." We may thus fancy
our unhappy actor complete, his
woolen nose stuck on with gum, his
eyes and whiskers well glued to him,
his black cammel teeth, his cheeks
plastered with rouge, white, and un-
der his "white wig" fastened to his forehead
with "joining paste," and we may ven-
der, indeed, how he can find spirit gum
even used to attach warts!

A MILITARY HORSEMAN.
Capt. Niggleworth, who is a candi-
date for the Legislature, stopped at the
unpretensions house of old Sam Sabor.
After supper, while the candidate was
sitting on the porch smoking a cigar,
Sabor's little boy shyly approached.
"Come here, my son. Sit on my
knee. Now you're fixed. Do you go
to school?"
"No, but me an' Dick killed a water
moccasin yistday."
"You did?"
"Ah, hah."
"Were you not afraid he would bite
you?"
"He, he couldn't bite me. I could
git into his way an' hit him with my
rock."
"My little man, after awhile you can
tell the people that you sat on Capt.
Niggleworth's knee."
"He, that ain't nuthin' ter tell. I set
on my pap's knee yistday, an' he's big
ger'n you."
"Yes, it would be something to tell
for I am going to the Legislature."
"Pap was you ain't."
"What?" putting the boy down.
"Yes, when he seed yer comin' he
said, 'yonder comes that blamed fox-
he thinks he's got to the Legislature,
but he ain't got sense enough to holler
when he's dog bit. That's what my
pap said.'"
"Got away."
A few moments later, and the night
not been so dark, a solitary horseman
might have been seen riding along the
old military road.—Arkansas Travel-
ler.

TURY BECOME FREDEROUS IN K
OLAND.

I make a rule not to chronicle chil-
dren's sayings, but I have just received
one from England that is so good for
me for once I will break my rule. The
4-year-old daughter of one of our
American possessors was passing
church in London as a wedding par-
ty came on. She announced to her
mother that she intended some day to be
married. The nurse rebuked her for med-
dling with an improper subject as un-
ruly, and told her it was quite on the
ends that she might never marry.
"But I must marry," replied the child.
"I must have a father for my children."
—Young Topics.

...were few things that the late
Vanderbilt set his mind
...that he did not obtain as
...It was equally character-
...that he properly estimated
...of what he wanted, and what
...of many might be regarded
...s, was nothing but the re-
...calculated on his part.
...being is one of the best illus-
...When the several railroad
...were fitted before the New
...to testify at Albany in
...certain freighting opera-
...general agents of the respect
...were deputed to appear as
...essors. The general freight
...of the Erie road being absent,
...it was sent in his stead; he
...young man, brought up from a
...copy of the Erie, and
...concurrent with the intra-
...railroad freighting. The wit-
...he called upon in the order of
...ing, but from neither could
...test obtain an intelligible
...explanation till the young
...from Erie took the stand. In
...concise manner he stated
...questions, answered the ques-
...committee, stated the cross-
...and, so far as unravelled the
...the committee, accepting his
...dismissed the case.
...return to the Delevan House
...man received a note from
...to Vanderbilt, requesting an
...The young man responded,
...of the Commodore's room,
...ing scene occurred:
...Vanderbilt—Sit down,
...How long have you been in
...of the Erie?
...man—Four years, sir.
...Com—What do they pay you?
...Five thousand dollars a
...Com—Young man, I will give
...a year, and give you a con-
...years.
...man declined, said he had
...the Erie so many years it
...to him, and he did not care
...turn to New York he related
...to the President of the
...reply by saying: "We will
...\$100,000, but cannot make a
...t." A few days afterward
...a second note from Vander-
...and told what the Erie
...I will give you \$12,000 a
...the Commodore.
...still declined, but reported
...to the President of the
...reply, "We will give you
...a week later another letter
...Vanderbilt, which the young
...ed in person. He told the
...what had transpired. "I
...\$15,000," said the Com-
...his was declined, and, in
...review was reported at the
...cations, and Erie advanced
...The Commodore sent for
...time, heard his statement,
...he came on the floor,
...Young man, I'll give you
...for the sum, and sign a
...for ten years." "Makeout your
...the cost reply, and that
...to-day the virtual man-
...New York Central and Hud-
...railroad. His position is
...ed agent, and his income is
...\$200,000 a year.

WITNESS TO LOVERS.
...he desired to know the other
...his future wife, let him
...and hold it up between
...light. It is considerable inter-
...shows show themselves in-
...gers is a sign of despera-
...ness. Mrs. Bluebeard
...possessed such ill-fitting
...on the contrary, the fugera
...father, they devote avarice,
...s, cheese-paring tenden-
...indifferent style of house-
...propelled by the light
...in such cases. This may
...instances in which the
...found practically useful.
...any young woman may be
...to choose a husband whose
...is naturally red. His dispo-
...be cheerful, sanguine,
...a man with dark-colored
...have an indifferent coun-
...inclines to lialionness
...If the hands are
...a greenish-pitgarious dispo-
...more agreeable to
...the bilious and melan-

NOTHING NEW.
...photography, generally
...of very recent date, is
...W. Matlion Williams to
...recently achieved thirty
...the late Charles Dressen,
...whose process died with
...His picture of the moon,
...a inch in diameter, was
...pointing by many, who
...mathematically that the
...the moon could not pos-
...in effect on the sensitive
...nessless, as would be
...preserve the circular form
...from elongation by the
...The genuineness of the
...as established by the
...the magnified picture
...which could not have

IS AN EPIC.
...matter of extensive be-
...that the drinking of
...derable quantities has a
...blue obesity, by increas-
...of oxidations in the
...the burning away of
...fat. The error of this
...shown. Dr. Debuvo,
...that the quantity of
...s no influence on nutri-
...sight so long as the solid
...changed.

...was robbed in Chicago
...it is commonly sup-
...must have had another
...master.

YOU
Must soon be thinking about
BLANKETS!
And the stock we now own at last
year's shrunken prices is worth
your careful examination. Some we
bought at less than last year's
exceptionally

LOW PRICES!
And as long as these goods last
you can have them
AT LAST YEAR'S

Shrunken Prices.

Every grade of BLANKETS in stock
from the

**Common
Sheet
Blankets!**

TO THE FINE

California

—AND—

MINNEAPOLIS BLANKETS

Look at our Blankets.

ROOT & COMPANY,

Gibson's Fruit Tablets!

Consisting of
**COUGH DROPS,
CINNAMON,
MOREMOUND,
LIME AND
MIXED TABLETS!**

Just received and price reduced from 90c
to 80c per pound, making them the best
value of any candy sold.

Pike's Grocery,

30 Calhoun Street.

Aug. 25-27

W. HATHAWAY, M. D.

MARY T. HATHAWAY, M. D.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Office at Residence.

No. 67 Harrison street, between Berry and
Wayne streets.

127 Diseases of Women and Children a
Specialty.

Office Hours: 8 to 10 a. m.,
2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.
Sundays 2 to 4 p. m.

sept 4-10

J. W. FOWLES,

Merchant Tailor.

Suits and Overcoats

At Prices within the reach of all. Satis-
faction guaranteed.

64 HARR ST., NEAR BERRY.

sept 3-10

SEND

1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 from sample retail box
by express of the

BEST CANDIES

In America, put in elegant boxes
and attractively priced. Suitable for presents.

Express charges light. Refuse to
all Chicago. Try it once. Address:

C. F. GUTCHER, CHICAGO,

Sept. 20-30

LAST WEEK

—OF—

CLOSING OUT SALE!

Lots of fine Canned Goods and Veg-
etables.

Potted Turkey, Chicken, Tongue, etc.

Bottled Fruits, Jellies, Pickles, etc.

Cannery and Toilet Soaps.

Extracts, Perfumery, etc.

MUST GO THIS WEEK.

ALSO ALL THE

DRY GOODS STOCK.

Bargains in everything. All new in one room.

No. 126 Broadway.

H. N. GOODWIN.

HATS!

**GENTLEMEN!—Our new stock
of Fall Hats is now in, opened
up and ready for sale, and we
wish to say that you make a great
mistake, if you do not come and
see them. We can offer you the
best hats that are made, and we
positively and most emphatically
guarantee that you SAVE fully
25 or 33 per cent, by buying your
hats from us at Clothier's prices.**
**RIGHT HERE we would re-
spectfully remind the gentlemen
of the city that they do not have
how much they can save by buying
their hats from us. We sell you as
good a hat for \$3 as a better charges
you \$4 for. Fact!**

Sam, Pete & Max.

1000 Capital Prices will be presented
our patrons. The drawing continues
all year round.

Daily Sentinel

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1886.

THE CITY.

The Pittsburg pay our west west this
month.

Dr. Thayer went to Detroit this
morning.

The merchants all report a good busi-
ness on Thursday.

There was a fight near the south de-
pot last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoyer are visiting
friends at Carlsbad, Ill.

Miss Florence Wood, of Huntington,
is visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. Carl Meyer, of Findlay, O., is the
guest of his uncle, Mr. H. O. Graff.

The weather indications for Indiana
are fair weather, and slightly warmer.

Miss Lizzie Kane, of West Berry
street, is visiting relatives at Spring-
field, Ill.

Frank Dilline, who writes the "Boy"
letters to the Warsaw Times, is visiting
at Tiffin, Ohio.

The advance sale of seats for "Alone
in London" began at the Temple box
office this morning.

There is a three inch stream of water
flowing from the gas well. The work-
men are still drilling.

George Pony Reiter leaves on Mon-
day for a month's visit to Fall River,
Mass., and other western points.

The citizens of Chicago give their fair
association a purse of ten thousand dol-
lars and still the society has five thou-
sand dollars.

There is a big Sunday school picnic at
Five Points, this county, to-day.

Misses Jennie and Maria Dulman were
out from this city.

Young Holling, a son of the ice man,
threw a beer glass at a fellow at the fair
yesterday and would have been mobbed
for interference.

Mr. Al. Foote is at home from Du-
luth. He is stuck on the northwest,
and all his arrangements are complete to
go into business at Duluth.

It was rumored at Warsaw that Prof.
Hogan the coroner, was killed in his
descent here Thursday. The village
was greatly alarmed at the idle gossip.

The Rich hotel under the management
of Mr. E. F. Needham is becoming very
popular. The gentleman is a popular
landlord and attentive to the wants of
his guests.

The vote in Washington township,
Adams county, Monday, to appropriate
\$3,000 aid to the Dayton, Fort Wayne
and Chicago railroad carried by a hand-
some majority.

A Rome City correspondent says: "G.
R. Ted returned from Fort Wayne on
last Saturday; at the same time his wife
arrived from Gokwater, Mich. Both
started for Hamlet, Mo., on Monday
last to visit his son."

The Chautauque circle will hold its
first meeting for 1886-87, Monday eve-
ning, September 20th, at the Berry street
M. E. church. The election of officers
for the coming year and other important
matters will be considered.

William H. Brown, of this county, is
the banner convict in the northern
prison. He has just been returned to
that institution for the seventh time,
after a vacation of six months, and is
said to be one of the most incorrigible
criminals in the state.

A. A. Talmage, general manager of the
Wabash, has gone to New York. He is
said to be chafing under the collar that
no slow progress is made in the reorgani-
zation of the company. There are im-
provements to the property that he
woud like to make, but while the road is
in the hands of a receiver, he prefers
not to undertake them.

Mr. Quin Mosko, writing in the
Warsaw Times, says: "He was also
extended personal favors by Mesager
Simmons, of the Mesquite Temple—the
new place of amusement in this city,
which will favorably compare, in every
particular, with any other theatre build-
ing in the country. Indeed, it is supe-
rior in many respects to similar build-
ings in cities much larger than Fort
Wayne, and is a credit to the enterpris-
ing 'Summit City.'"

John Rommett and Sophia Hilde-
brand have been licensed to wed.

C. M. Dawson has sued Mary Connors
on forfeited recognizance. Demand,
\$100.

Dr. J. M. Dismore was summoned last
on the Wabash yesterday on professional
business.

C. M. Dawson sues John Holzworth
et al on forfeited recognizance. De-
mand, \$100.

Will Cooper has resigned his position
on the News. Mr. W. D. Page is doing
local work on his paper.

Patrick Langan, the gate keeper at
the south depot, is now the occupant of
an entirely new watch-house.

A. Hatherley & Sons have taken out
a permit to repair their store building,
on lot 87 Original Plat, to cost \$600.

The popularity of a railroad is made
so by the accommodation and manner in
which its employees treat the public.

The Pittsburg railroad will run an ex-
cursion to Chicago next Tuesday. The
fare for the round trip will be \$1.00.

The Huntington county fair will parse
the crowd next week. The Pearce
brothers will take their stable of horses
there.

Mr. David K. Creighton arrived home,
last evening, from Camden, N. J., to ac-
cept a position with the Kerr Murray
manufacturing company.

An attempt was made to burglarize the
residence of Anthony Cooke, on West
Wayne street, night before last. The
escape was without success.

Miss Minnie Wilkinson has returned
from Harper, Kan., where she has been
visiting her sister, Mrs. Scott Lindsay,
formerly of Cedar Creek township.

A Wabash official estimates the ex-
penses for this year, after paying all ex-
penses except interest, at about \$2,000,
an increase of about \$750,000 over
last year.

The ladies auxiliary of the Railroad
Young Men's Christian association, will
meet in the rooms on Tuesday, the 21st
inst., at 2 p. m. A full attendance is
desired. By order of the president.

Allan Myers had his hand terribly
lacerated by a dog, belonging to a fam-
ily, named Klinger. This morning, Dr.
Boeswell dressed the wound. Klinger
lives on a farm owned by Mr. Edwin
Evans.

Engineer Brewer, of the Nickel Plate
excursion train in the Silver creek col-
lision, in a letter to the Buffalo Express,
denies that he has run away, although
his whereabouts is unknown. He takes
upon himself the blame for the tragedy.

The time for hunting and fishing par-
ties is now ripe and the Grand Rapids
and Indiana are carrying a large number
of them to the numerous famous resorts
along their line. September is the
busiest month of the year in the presen-
tation of that road.

Morgan Thomas' gray stallion colt
died from pulmonary apoplexy, the re-
sult of overexertion of the lungs, with-
out the formation of abscess. Positive
evidence that the attack was from acute
congestion. The examination was made
by Dr. H. A. Reed.

Young Mr. Schoons, whose father's
stable, in Abolt township, was burned the
other day, is on the war path. He al-
leges that Rhinley C. Reinwald, of this
city, carelessly dropped a match into the
straw and caused the conflagration. The
families are related and will settle their
difficulties.

"The Decatur Democrat" says: "Dr. W.
H. Myers, of Fort Wayne, was here, last
week, in consultation with Drs. Boyer
and Freeman, in W. B. Congleton's case.
The consultation agreed as to the diag-
nosis and prognosis of the disease, and
was not encouraging as to the final re-
sult. Win is big with hope and insists
that he will get well in spite of his phy-
sicians. We hope his predictions will
be verified."

It is understood that arrangements
have at last been completed for the con-
struction by the Pan-Handle people of
twenty miles of track from Red Bank,
O., near Cincinnati, to Hamilton.
The Hamilton and Richmond road will com-
plete the line from Cincinnati to Rich-
mond. The proposed line, when com-
pleted, will form a direct route—togeth-
er with the Grand Rapids and Indiana—
from Cincinnati to the straits of Macki-
naw.

As the north bound express went
thundering along on the Grand Rapids
and Indiana railroad at Decatur last
Friday, about one mile south of that
town, the engineer discovered something
in a cattle guard of which he notified
the section hands, and upon investiga-
tion it was found to be the infant child
of Andrew Miller. The entire train had
passed over the little fellow without over-
brusing it.

Superintendent Barnes, of the locomo-
tive power of the Wabash, has just
turned out of the shops a fine locomotive
which is to haul A. A. Talmage over the
road. Mr. Talmage is on the road march
of the time, and really needs no engine
at his command at any moment. The
engine is named A. A. Talmage, is
equipped with the Barnes spark arrester
and smoke consumer, and all modern
improvements of value.

The Richmond Palladium says:
"The Richmond friends of Rev. H. C.
Boyd, who it will be remembered went
to Texas last winter in search of health,
will regret to hear that he is rapidly dis-
easing, and that life is almost despaired
of. Mr. Boyd was compelled to give up
a very pleasant charge in Fort Wayne;
but by going south he hoped to gain
sufficiently to return, marry a young
lady of this city and return to his labors
in Fort Wayne. His mother, Mrs. W.
M. Boyd, of this city, has gone to be
with him in his last illness."

R. J. Fisher and family have returned
home.

Olivia Mohr sues Lewis Mehr for a di-
vorce. Nat. Miller filed the complaint.

D. J. Shaw will resume business at
his old stand, 28 Smith street, on Mon-
day.

The funeral of Wm. Hornung occurs
at 12 o'clock to-morrow from the Baptist
church.

Lord Belmont won the colt race, yes-
terday, at the fair; Mullin Russell was
second, and Manfredo Clay, third.

Rev. W. N. Webb returned from
Connecticut this afternoon and will of-
ficiate at Trinity church to-morrow.

The county commissioners gave Fred
H. Roedel the contract to put a new road
on the river bridge near Hammond's mill.

Two umbrellas and a gossamer were
left at the Temple Thursday night.
Treasurer Stouder has them for the
owners.

Mr. A. C. Perrin's handsome and
speedy team of lay Belmonts were
awarded first premiums at the fair, and
a Cincinnati man has offered \$1,400 for
the flyers.

The admission of the M. E. college
into the American association, insures it
even more success than it has heretofore
enjoyed. Its educational facilities will
be improved.

Col. John A. Scott is now manager of
the Academy, the new people having
left the city disgusted with certain
newspaper methods. The colonel is a
theatrical hustler.

A vicious bull dog, the property of
John Stepler, the Calhoun street saloon
keeper, severely bit one of the Saxman
carrier boys last evening. The brute
was shot by the marshal.

Eugene Bengnot and John Genbert,
of New Haven, are on trial before
Esquire Ryan for burglarizing the resi-
dence of Tom Conway, noted yesterday.

The case is badly mixed.

The regular monthly meeting of the
city Y. M. C. A. takes place next Mon-
day evening at the R. R. Y. M. C. A.
rooms. A full attendance is desired, as
important business will be brought be-
fore the meeting.

James Carey, G. T. Davis, Bernard
Downer, Edward Kappur and Charles
Barton were the police court celebrities
this morning and all were sent to jail.
Downer is a windy youth and a son of
ex-Councilman Dennis Downer.

Joe Douglas lost a coat and \$35 in
money at the fair grounds last evening.
Two used tramps were arrested for
the theft, and were held on charges of
intoxication. One of the fellows has
been begging money down for a week.

The democratic county central com-
mittee orders the election of an addi-
tional committeeman in each unrepre-
sented ward and precinct, to-night, be-
tween the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock. The
ward committeemen should see that the
polls are opened.

Judge Hooley won the 2-81 race yes-
terday; Gray Harry, the pacing mare,
and King Reno, the three minute heat,
"Billy F." noted badly in the pacing
race yesterday and his admirers were
disappointed, as he has repeatedly beat-
en the gray home with treachery.

The county commissioners, yesterday,
established the Riley ditch, in Madison
township, and the Scherpenberg ditch,
in Jefferson and Adams. There was a
petition for a joint ditch in Allen and
Adams counties, and Christ Summers
asked for a drain in Milan township.

John W. Trumbo, the subtle colored
man, who used to be a student at the M.
E. college, is wanted at Portland, Ind.,
for attempted rape. Capt. Dietl has a
telegram to arrest the lad negro, who
some time ago figured in the same role
at Chatham, and once was arrested
here for insulting a girl.

When Mr. K. H. Wade was appointed
general superintendent of the Wabash
system, it was expected that he would
make numerous changes in his subor-
dinate. That he has not done so, is the
subject of much favorable comment in
railroad circles. The promotion of Mr.
Wade appears to have been a wise act.

The "Citizens' Reform League" will
hold its next regular meeting on Mon-
day evening next, Sept. 20, at the Tem-
perance Headquarters, on Harrison
street. Everyone who is in favor of the
enforcement of the laws, the suppression
of intemperance, Sabbath breaking and
other forms of vice, should be present
and have a voice in these meetings and
lend a helping hand.

On Tuesday, September 28, the
Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad will
run an excursion from all points on
their road between Richmond and Fort
Wayne to Traverse City and Potosky at
\$5 for the round trip, good for return
until October 6. Another from all sta-
tions between Fort Wayne and Fisher,
on the same road, to the same points, on
October 5, good until October 13. As
will be seen, the last station, Fisher, is
the next to Grand Rapids, but that city
is not included.

All over the world Dr. Ball's Cough
Syrup is making its way, and at every
place it reaches consumptive people are
more and more met. 25 cents.

Notice to B. of R. R. B.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 18, 1886.

By invitation of Fort Wayne Lodge,
No. 125, K. of P., all members of Fort
Wayne Lodge, No. 125, K. of P., B. of
R. are respectfully invited to attend the
funeral of our late brother, William
Hornung, brakeman on the Pittsburg,
Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, who
lost his life while in the performance of
his duty. Respectfully yours,

John W. Anderson, K. of R. and S.

On to Kyla & Co., No. 89 Calhoun
street, to-night to purchase a new Hat
at low price.

REV. McFARLAND RELEASED

Congregational Meeting of the
Second Presbyterian
Church.

An interesting meeting of the congre-
gation of the Second Presbyterian
church was held Wednesday evening,
when action was taken on the resig-
nation of Rev. W. H. McFarland, Rev.
J. P. Lloyd was called to the chair, and
after stating the object of the meeting,
an opportunity was given to all who de-
sired to say anything. Dr. Ferguson
spoke of Mr. McFarland's work in this
city and the good he had done, and
hoped the members present would all
unite with him in requesting the pres-
bytery to relieve him from his charge
and dissolve his pastoral relations with
the church. Mr. Hayes also spoke in
the same strain, and of Mr. McFarland's
work. He hoped the congrega-
tion would grant Mr. McFarland's re-
quest. Two votes were then taken and
each one showed that they were willing
to grant the request. Mr. McFarland
has been pastor of the Second church
for ten years, and the edification of the
church spoke with much feeling of the
good work he had done, and how sorry
they were to see him go.

THE WAY TO CHURCH.

Remember the Sabbath Day and
Keep it Holy.

Regular service to-morrow morning
and evening in the First Presbyterian
church. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.
All welcome.

There will be the usual service in the
Third Presbyterian church to-morrow
morning and evening at the usual hour.
Sabbath school at 2 p. m. All cordially
invited.

You are cordially invited to the ser-
vices on Sunday at 3 p. m., standard
time, at the rooms of the R. R. Y. M. C.
A. Good singing by the choir. You
will be made welcome.

Preaching at the Berry street M. E.
church, morning and evening by J. B.
Meredith. Morning service, subject—
"Stilling the Tempest." Sabbath school
at 2 p. m. All invited.

There will be services at the Wayne
Presbyterian church on Sabbath at the
usual hour. Morning service proceeding
by Rev. S. T. Morse; evening, by Rev.
D. S. Kennedy. All are welcome.

Services in Trinity M. E. church,
north side, to-morrow, as usual, at 10:30
a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at
1:30 p. m. Residents and friends on
north side especially invited to all these
services.

Has the reader a church home or a
parson? If not, the Baptist church will
gladly welcome you and your family to
worship to-morrow. Pastor Northrup
joins heartily in this invitation. Don't
be guilty of remaining home these beau-
tiful Lord's days. Come and help sing.

There will be services at the Wayne
street M. E. church to-morrow at 10:30
a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school
at 2 o'clock. It will be held in the re-
cently finished Sunday school rooms.
Come and spend a delightful hour with
us in the study of God's word. All are
welcome.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The Island Park People Already
in the Field for Next Year.

At a meeting of the board of managers
of Island Park assembly, Rev. A. H.
Gilliat was re-elected superintendent of
instruction, and Rev. Love, of Ohio,
assistant superintendent. An executive
committee consisting of the president,
secretary and P. N. Stroup were ap-
pointed, whose approval of contracts
will be hereafter required. The receipts
from all sources, this year were about
\$300 above the current expenses of the
year. Had not the program been much
more expensive than contemplated, the
year would have been a handsome finan-
cial success.

P. S. O'Honrue gave the assembly
officers some good advice in regard to
their management.

John A. Logan will be one of the
speakers at the assembly next year.

The Kendallville schools have closed
on account of the severity of that
drained disease, scarlet fever.

Knights of Pythias.

CARLE HALL, Pythian Lodge,
No. 101, K. of P.,
Fort Wayne, Sept. 18, 1886.

To the officers and members of Pythian
Lodge, No. 101, K. of P.,
You are hereby ordered to meet at
your Castle Hall, on Sunday morning,
Sept. 19th, 1886, at 8 o'clock a. m., to
make arrangements to attend the funeral
of late brother William Hornung, of
Fort Wayne Lodge, No. 116, K. of P.
Funeral at 9:30 a. m.

U. F. FRANK, C. C.
R. C. HARRIS, K. of R. and S.

JOHN D. O'NEAL,
J. M. ROBERTSON,
T. F. BLAIR,
JOHN A. N. FRIESTED,
LOUIS HAZARD,
Advisory Committee.

THE BEE HIVE

62 AND 64

CALHOUN ST.

COR. BERRY

M. FRANK & CO.

Fruits and Meats.

Baltimore peaches, 50c per basket.

Chicago Concord grapes only 10c per
bushel.

Large California Peaches 10c each.

Chicago California Apples, 10c per bushel.

Choice Nutmeg 10c each 30 and 50c.

Choice Large yams 10c each.

Choice Large yams 10c each.

Choice Large yams 10c each.

Choice Large yams 10c each.

Choice Large yams 10c each.

Choice Large yams 10c each.

Choice Large yams 10c each.

Choice Large yams 10c each.

Choice Large yams 10c each.

Choice Large yams 10c each.

Choice Large yams 10c each.